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No. 4

THE KANSAS CITY PROCEEDINGS

The amount of material making up the proceedings of the Kansas City convention turned out to be in proportion to other features of the meeting—above the average. As a result, even though we are printing twelve extra pages this month, quite a lot of material must await publication in the November issue. The report of the Committee on Education as well as the report of the Committee on Agricultural Extension Service will appear next month. The proceedings of the five sections likewise must be held over. The same is true of the reports of the various alumni meetings, as well as some other features of the convention, including the banquet. Next month we will start the publication of the scientific papers presented at the meeting. A post-convention check of these papers shows that all but two of those listed in the program were presented. One paper was withdrawn and the author of another was prevented from attending at the last moment. Examination of the transcript of the discussions of the papers read before the sections shows that many valuable points were brought out by those who participated in these discussions. As in the past, these will be edited and published with the papers, when possible. Every member should read the proceedings carefully.



RALPH R. DYKSTRA, D. V. M.
President of the American Veterinary Medical Association
1931—1932

OUR NEW PRESIDENT

Dr. Ralph R. Dykstra, the fifty-second president of the American Veterinary Medical Association, was elected to that office at the age of fifty-two. This is the second time in recent years that there has been such a coincidence. Dr. T. A. Sigler, the forty-seventh president of the A. V. M. A. was elected at the age of forty-seven. Only one president, of those elected in recent years, has been over fifty-six years of age at the time of his election. Dr. Dykstra enjoys the distinction of being the first president of the A. V. M. A. elected from the state of Kansas, as well as the first president elected by ballot under the election rules adopted in 1927, there having been no contest for the office in 1928, 1929 or 1930.

It is reasonably safe to say that the number of votes cast this year at Kansas City was in excess of the number cast at any previous election of officers. Available records would indicate that Des Moines established a record (336 ballots) in 1924. It is also safe to say that Doctor Dykstra received more votes than any other candidate for president when there was a contest, a strong indication of his popularity throughout the territory surrounding Kansas City, including the states of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska and Illinois, all of which contributed heavily to the attendance at the meeting.

Born at Grouingen, Holland, in 1879, Dr. Dykstra came to America with his parents as a two-year-old boy, and settled in the northwestern part of Iowa. It was here that he received his early schooling. Following his graduation from the Orange City (Iowa) High School, in 1895, he decided to study pharmacy. After following the drug business for several years, he was attracted to veterinary medicine, and the fall of 1902 found him enrolled as a veterinary student at Iowa State College. Upon finishing his course in 1905, he was offered a post on the teaching staff at Ames. He was made Assistant Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Obstetrics. In 1907 he was advanced to the rank of associate professor, and two years later was made a full professor.

Dr. Dykstra remained at Ames for six years. In the summer of 1911, he entered the service of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry as a veterinary inspector. Later in the same year he was called to Kansas State College to join the teaching staff of that institution. In 1913, he was made Professor of Surgery and

Head of the Department of Surgery and Medicine, and in 1919 was appointed Dean of the Division of Veterinary Medicine, both of which posts he now holds. Dr. Dykstra has a staff of about ten veterinarians associated with him and during the college year 1930-1931 there were 120 regularly enrolled students taking the veterinary course, making Kansas State the fourth largest veterinary college in America.

It is recorded that Dr. Dykstra joined the A. V. M. A. in 1912. During his nineteen years of membership he has held numerous committee assignments but never any elective office in the national organization until his election to the presidency. He is also a member of the Kansas Veterinary Medical Association and has served that body as chief executive. He is an honorary member of both the Nebraska and Iowa Veterinary Medical associations, and is an active member of the Missouri Valley Veterinary Association and the U. S. Live Stock Sanitary Association.

Other affiliations held by President Dykstra are membership in Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi and Gamma Sigma Delta. He is a Scottish and York Rite Mason and a Past Master of LaFayette Lodge No. 16. He is a member of the Manhattan, Kansas, Rotary Club and a past vice-president of the Manhattan Chamber of Commerce. He holds a commission as lieutenant colonel in the Veterinary Reserve Corps.

With this brief biographical sketch we are introducing our new president to the members of the A. V. M. A. who do not know him personally. During recent years the services of Dr. Dykstra have been in considerable demand in connection with programs of veterinary meetings, conferences, short courses and the like. His attendance at these gatherings has made it possible for Dr. Dykstra to build up a wide acquaintance in the profession. His frequent contributions to veterinary publications have made his name a familiar one to veterinarians not only in this country but abroad.

Our best wishes to President Dykstra for a successful administration. We are sure that all members join in this wish.

It is estimated that 50,000 head of horses died in Illinois, during the period of high temperatures during June and July.

Nine counties in Michigan have been under quarantine for rabies during the past summer.

TUBERCULIN TEST WAR ABOUT OVER

Cedar County, Iowa, the tuberculin test; State Veterinarian Malcolm and certain other Iowa state officials have been getting more than their share of publicity during recent weeks. Cedar County has been unfavorably advertised. The tuberculin test has been ridiculed and maligned. Doctor Malcolm has been man-handled and subjected to all kinds of indignities and abuse. State officials have been accused of temporizing with a situation which called for more vigorous handling. It is reported that the office of the Attorney General sought an injunction to restrain about fifty farmers in the vicinity of Tipton from breaking the laws of the State.

Under an eight-column head, the Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* stated that Governor Dan Turner had declared martial law in Cedar County on September 21 and had ordered out 2,000 national guardsmen to enforce the tuberculin test law. September 22 saw the first troops arrive in Cedar County, when a special train of seventeen cars, carrying ten units of the Iowa National Guard, arrived in Tipton, according to the Cedar Rapids *Evening Gazette*. "Everything is all set," declared Dr. Malcolm at 3 p. m., Wednesday, September 23, after conferring with his men on plans for proceeding to test a number of the herds, under the protection of the militia.

By noon of the following day, six herds had been tested. A staff correspondent of the Cedar Rapids *Gazette*, located at Tipton, described the local situation as follows:

In a warlike setting marked by bristling machine guns at crossroads, motor lorries of troops, armed sentries and the exclusion of newspaper men from the "battle lines," the state of Iowa through its National Guard and its veterinarians moved rapidly and decisively today to enforce the bovine tuberculin test law in Cedar County.

On September 25, a charge of contempt of court was filed against one of the farmers who had opposed the test of his herd. During the night he had managed to remove his cattle to another farm. However, eleven other members of the "cow revolt" voluntarily asked to have their herds tested and it appeared as if the backbone of the opposition was breaking.

By Saturday, September 26, Dr. Malcolm reported more than one thousand head of cattle in some sixty herds had been tested. It was reported that eight "units" of veterinarians and soldiers were in the field rushing the campaign to completion.

The latest report is to the effect that "the war appears to be over."

Convention Notes

Dr. I. D. Wilson and Capt. J. A. McCallam were the only registrants from Virginia.

Wyoming contributed two to the attendance figure: Drs. H. D. Port, of Cheyenne, and S. E. Springer, of Casper.

Alabama had only two members in attendance: Drs. C. A. Cary, of Auburn, and K. U. Jones, of Birmingham.

Mississippi helped along the attendance figure to the extent of four: Drs. G. B. Bradshaw, J. A. Brown, W. L. Gates and R. H. Stewart.

North Carolina had a trio of members registered: Drs. P. M. Abernethy and A. A. Husman, of Raleigh, and A. C. Jones, of High Point.

Maryland showed three registrations in the persons of Drs. E. B. Dibbell, of Baltimore; E. M. Pickens and L. J. Poelma, of College Park.

A quartet of Utah veterinarians enjoyed themselves at the convention: Drs. Hugh Hurst, C. T. Jones, N. C. Spalding and R. C. Swalberg.

North Dakota had a quintet at the meeting, made up of Drs. R. W. Bernhardt, B. W. Coons, W. F. Crewe, E. V. Lagerberg and J. H. Winslow.

Canada had just three members at the meeting: Drs. A. E. Cameron, of Ottawa; N. D. Christie, of Winnipeg; and C. D. McGilvroy, of Guelph.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

FIRST LISTING

(See July, 1931, JOURNAL)

- BOWKER, G. W. D. V. S., Kansas City Veterinary College, 1909 Rolla, Mo.
Vouchers: A. T. Kinsley and J. D. Ray.
- CLARK, L. G. 3712 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
• D. V. S., Kansas City Veterinary College, 1907
Vouchers: J. C. Flynn and W. L. Curtis.
- EVANS, JR., A. R. 135 Cricket Ave., Ardmore, Pa.
V. M. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1931
Vouchers: G. A. Dick and E. T. Booth.
- HIGGINS, W. A. Box 68, North End Station, Detroit, Mich.
B. S., New Hampshire University, 1926
D. V. M., Ohio State University, 1930
Vouchers: W. W. Thompson and H. J. Stafseth.
- HILL, A. H. Rapid City, S. Dak.
D. V. S., Kansas City Veterinary College, 1909
Vouchers: W. W. Wiseman and Gilbert S. Weaver.

- JELDEN, E. J. D. V. M., Kansas State College, 1922 Columbus, Nebr.
Vouchers: Floyd Perrin and Ashe Lockhart.
- LEONPACHER, LOUIS D. V. M., University of Munich, 1913 Lafayette, La.
Vouchers: Harry Morris and C. W. Heflin.
- MARTINAGLIA, G. Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa
B. V. Sc., Ontario Veterinary College, 1919
Vouchers: Maurice C. Hall and John R. Mohler.
- RAINEY, D. W. 1102 State Office Bldg., Richmond, Va.
B. S., Miss. A. & M. College, 1921
D. V. M., Alabama Polytechnic Institute, 1930
Vouchers: C. A. Cary and R. E. Brookbank.
- TREFZER, ARMIN CARL 3002 Brooklyn Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
D. V. M., Saint Joseph Veterinary College, 1917
Vouchers: Theo. Pickett and C. B. Clement.
- ZIEBARTH, JR. J. A. R. 1, Pocatello, Idaho
B. S., D. V. M., State College of Washington, 1923
Vouchers: W. A. Sullivan and T. W. White.

Applications Pending

SECOND LISTING

(See September, 1931, JOURNAL)

- Armstrong, Robert P., Shippensburg, Pa.
Beaumont, Edward V., 1833 N. 13th, Kansas City, Kans.
Bolton, James C., Lathrop, Mo.
Bowler, George E., Tecumseh, Mich.
Burke, John W., 337 Kenwood Ave., Dayton, Ohio.
Cady, P. L., Arlington, Nebr.
Cheshire, John B., Hopkins, Mo.
Dillard, W. C., Farmington, Mo.
Dragoo, James A., Connersville, Ind.
Eisenhower, Elmer C., Navarre, Kans.
Elliott, G. H., Bowling Green, Mo.
Embick, Frank J., Laurel, Nebr.
Fitch, Hugh C., Missouri Valley, Iowa.
Gluhm, Charles C., 625 Prytania Ave., Hamilton, Ohio.
Griffin, James E., 330 Federal Bldg., Madison, Wis.
Hadley, T. W., 346 State Ave., Kansas City, Kans.
Hauschen, Chester A., Brewster, Minn.
Heth, Chester M., 708 N. 3rd St., La Crosse, Wis.
Hopping, J. Lee, 1035 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.
Hurst, Hugh, 1351 Murphy Lane, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Jennings, Wm. E., Div. of Vet. Med., Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kans.
Johnson, Paul A., 2420 Marshall St., Little Rock, Ark.
Krueger, H. C., 220 S. Vermont Ave., Mason City, Iowa.
Larsen, Nelson L., Petersburg, Nebr.
Leenerts, George H., Humphrey, Nebr.
Logan, Edward A., 2607 Ashland Blvd., Saint Joseph, Mo.
McIntosh, H. A., Villisca, Iowa.
McTyre, Douglas W., South Hill, Va.
Mock, Clarence E., Ulysses, Nebr.
Mohr, Charles A., 1616 N. Elwood, Tulsa, Okla.
Molt, Fred S., Hinton, Okla.
Nelson, Conrad L., 3541 W. 10th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Nevitt, John Victor, 1706 Mo. Pacific Bldg., Saint Louis, Mo.
Parker, H. C., Hillsdale, N. Y.
Pugh, John, Phillipsburg, Kans.
Raebone, Alexander L., Box 1, Antigua, British West Indies.
Reece, Chester L., 103 S. First, Savannah, Mo.
Richards, Harry S., 7645 Delmar Blvd., Saint Louis, Mo.

Richelieu, Fred L., 420 W. Grove St., Visalia, Calif.
Rose, Thos. P., York, Nebr.
Russell, Harry B., Live Stock Exchange Bldg., South Saint Joseph, Mo.
Sall, Carl J., Bertrand, Nebr.
Slater, J. Harvey, Carrollton, Mo.
Snyder, John R., 116 W. Fourth, Gordon, Nebr.
Steel, Charles E., 1309 Linwood, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Stewart, Lewis C., 42nd & State Sts., East Saint Louis, Ill.
Stockler, B. J., Live Stock Exchange Bldg. Annex, South Saint Joseph, Mo.
Stone, Wilfred J., R. 1., Joplin, Mo.
Stubbs, Charles D., Old State House, Little Rock, Ark.
Thomas, Raymond F., 86 Cain St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.
Wagaman, Grover M., Kokomo, Ind.
Weiss, A. H., 821 Florida St., Sabetha, Kans.
Wermuth, John J., Warwick, N. Y.
Wilson, Don R., Plattsburg, Mo.
Wirtz, John H., 1604 Euclid Ave., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Wilke, Theodore E., West Plains, Mo.
Woelffer, Elmer A., 500 Rutherford Ave., Boston, Mass.
Ziegenbein, Frank E., Nebraska City, Nebr.

COMING VETERINARY MEETINGS

Utah Veterinary Medical Association. State Capitol Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah. October 7, 1931. Dr. E. A. Bundy, Secretary, 1656 25th St., Ogden, Utah.

San Diego-Imperial Veterinary Medical Association. San Diego, Calif. October 7, 1931. Dr. A. P. Immenschuh, Secretary, Santee, Calif.

Tulsa County Veterinary Association. Tulsa, Okla. October 8, 1931. Dr. J. M. Higgins, Secretary, 3305 E. 11th St., Tulsa, Okla.

Cedar Valley Veterinary Association. Hotel President, Waterloo, Iowa. October 12, 1931.

Kansas City Association of Veterinarians. Baltimore Hotel, Kansas City, Mo. October 13, 1931. Dr. J. D. Ray, Secretary, 1103 E. 47th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Chicago Veterinary Medical Association. Atlantic Hotel, Chicago, Ill. October 13, 1931. Dr. C. L. Miller, Secretary, 508 S. Humphrey Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

Eastern Iowa Veterinary Association. Hotel Montrose, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. October 13-14, 1931. Dr. Paul V. Neuzil, Secretary, Blainstown, Iowa.

Southeastern Michigan Veterinary Medical Association. Detroit, Mich. October 14, 1931. Dr. H. Preston Hoskins, Secretary, 537 Book Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Maine Veterinary Medical Association. Bangor, Maine. October 14, 1931. Dr. L. E. Maddocks, Secretary, R. F. D. 2, Augusta, Maine.

- The American Humane Association. Hotel Pantlind, Grand Rapids, Mich. October 19-22, 1931. J. N. Walker, General Manager, 80 Howard St., Albany, N. Y.
- Southern California Veterinary Medical Association. Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif. October 21, 1931. Dr. W. L. Curtis, Secretary, 1264 W. 2nd St., Los Angeles, Calif.
- Ontario Veterinary Association. Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ont. October 21-22, 1931. Dr. H. M. LeGard, Secretary, 335 Main St. N., Weston, Ont.
- Pennsylvania State Veterinary Medical Association. Laboratory of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry, Harrisburg, Pa. October 22-23, 1931. Dr. Harry R. Church, Secretary, Box 403, Harrisburg, Pa.
- Florida State Veterinary Medical Association. Orlando, Fla. October 26-27, 1931. Dr. J. V. Knapp, Secretary, Box 445, Tallahassee, Fla.
- Keystone Veterinary Medical Association. Philadelphia, Pa. October 28, 1931. Dr. C. S. Rockwell, Secretary, 5225 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Connecticut Veterinary Medical Association. New Haven, Conn. November 4, 1931. Dr. Edwin Laitinen, Secretary, 993 N. Main St., West Hartford, Conn.
- Southern States Veterinary Medical Association. Atlanta, Ga. November 9-10, 1931. Dr. M. R. Blackstock, Secretary, 157 W. Hampton Ave., Spartanburg, S. C.
- New England Veterinary Medical Association. Boston, Mass. November 9-10, 1931. Dr. H. W. Jakeman, Secretary, 44 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.
- Purdue University, Veterinary Short Course. Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. November 9-11, 1931. Dr. R. A. Craig, Department of Veterinary Science, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
- New York City, Veterinary Medical Association of. Academy of Medicine, 5th Ave. and 103rd St., New York, N. Y. November 11, 1931. Dr. John E. Crawford, Secretary, 708 Beach 19th St., Far Rockaway, Long Island, N. Y.
- Hudson Valley Veterinary Medical Society. Poughkeepsie, N. Y. November 18, 1931. Dr. J. G. Wills, Secretary, Box 751, Albany, N. Y.
- U. S. Live Stock Sanitary Association. LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, Ill. December 2-4, 1931. Dr. O. E. Dyson, Secretary, 45 Live Stock Exch. Bldg., Wichita, Kans.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT*

*By MAURICE C. HALL, President,
American Veterinary Medical Association,
Washington, D. C.*

It is customary for presidents to say to this Association that a presidential address is required of them by the Constitution of the American Veterinary Medical Association. It is, and it should be required. The President should render his report to this Association to show the Association that he has taken seriously the position to which he was elected, that for one year he has devoted to the interests of the veterinary profession whatever time and ability he has at his disposal, and that he has not taken the office as a compliment but as an opportunity to serve the profession and to advance its interests by using to those ends whatever influence inheres in the office of president.

Reviewing briefly some of the events of the past year, the President and Secretary have attended as many state veterinary medical association meetings, short courses and other meetings as was possible with the limited funds available for this purpose. Probably twice as many meetings could have been attended at the same expense had it not been for the fact that many meetings occur on conflicting dates and that there is no organization for improving this condition. As a constructive suggestion for improving this situation, your attention is invited to the desirability of having an organization of secretaries of veterinary associations, with the secretary of the A. V. M. A. as chairman, to arrange tentative schedules of meetings from year to year in such a way that the president and secretary of this Association may attend a larger number of meetings annually, the schedule being arranged in such a way that the various sections of the United States and Canada may be incorporated in the schedule in different years. In other words, what is proposed here is that we have an orderly plan and arrangement in place of the present unplanned and incoherent situation. It is assumed that it is worth while to have the officers of the A. V. M. A. attend as many meetings as possible; if this is not true, there appears to be little reason why they should attend any, which would be an

*Presented at the sixty-eighth annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association, Kansas City, Mo., August 25-28, 1931.

assumption that the presidency is only an ornamental thing aside from the business of presiding at the annual meetings and that there is nothing gained by having your Secretary maintain contact with other associations.

In connection with attendance at state meetings and other meetings, there is a matter which deserves passing comment, and that is the subject of entertainment at banquets and dinners. In general, veterinarians who are on the programs at such affairs confine themselves to professional considerations and conduct themselves with the dignity of professional men. Unfortunately, too many of the guests who speak at these affairs and the entertainers who provide the lighter side of the program sometimes overstep the bounds of the permissible for professional gatherings. It is simply an unfortunate affair if an invited speaker proves to be a bore or a person of doubtful taste, but it does not seem that such persons should have a second chance to bore or offend an audience. Hired entertainers should be employed with a rather definite understanding that their performances will have the merit of artistic things as opposed to crude things. When we gather as veterinarians we place ourselves in a position where we will be judged as such, and, since mankind is prone to generalize, the entire veterinary profession will be judged by what any veterinarians do when definitely acting with the label of veterinarians. We must give consideration to esthetics. Finally, the man who takes advantage of an invitation to talk to professional men and makes this the occasion for a political speech should be put on the list of things taboo. The veterinary profession should cultivate the friendship and acquaintance of all sorts of persons who should be its friends, but it should cater to no person. It is especially undignified to cater to the politician. Politicians of ability are shrewd persons who understand motives, and veterinarians in general do not have the same sort of political shrewdness. It is better that we should deal with the politician openly on the basis of public welfare; support him if he is for the public welfare as we see it or oppose him if he is not. It does not seem profitable or desirable to bring in powerful and hostile politicians to our dinners with the thought of making friends of them.

Among the other tasks carried out during the year was the appointment of numerous committees, section chairmen and secretaries, and resident secretaries. Just why all of these appointments should be made by the President is not clear. In the first

place it is a practically impossible task. No president can know the personnel of this Association well enough to select the best men for all of these positions, and the best men should be selected. These positions are not honors; they are jobs, and the men who take them and work at them are doing the Association a favor. Your President has leaned heavily on the secretary of the Association, Dr. Hoskins, for advice, but even with his able assistance in this matter, as in other matters, the appointment of all these men has been a difficult and unsatisfactory matter. Whatever may have been the reason for taking the election of section chairmen and secretaries from the sections, it still appears that that is where it belongs; the democratic thing would be to have sections elect their own officers and take the consequences of good or bad selections.

As far as resident state and provincial secretaries are concerned, their principal business is to secure new members for the A. V. M. A. The secretary of the A. V. M. A. is the best judge of their performance and the state and provincial veterinary associations are probably the best judges of their qualifications in advance. It would be an improvement over the present practice to have these resident secretaries appointed by the secretary of the Association, and to give him authority to ask for recommendations from the state associations whenever new appointments were desirable or necessary. It would assist the President if members of committees for one year would make recommendations to the President as to the personnel of their committees for the next year. The president of the A. V. M. A. needs a staff of advisors on various subjects and this suggestion points the way to securing specialized advice. The other suggestions are intended to relieve the President of tasks which can be done better by the sections and the Secretary, and to save his time for the things which the President alone is in a position to do.

All this raises the question as to what the President should do. Is it asking too much to require that for the one year of his term of office he speak for the veterinary profession of America and that he devote his time and energy to thinking of veterinary matters and pushing the welfare of the profession? It hardly seems that an election by this Association should imply less than that. He should not represent any clique, school, faction, territory, or group of veterinarians, but he should represent all groups and should further the interests of all. In his official capacity he should avoid political intrigue, and in the seeking of the office,

if he seeks it, and in his presentation to the profession by his friends, if he is presented in this manner, and in his conduct in the office if elected, considerations of dignity, propriety and professional conduct and method should be kept in mind.

Among the other events of the year, it is a pleasure to refer to the visit of Major G. W. Dunkin, of England, who brought to the American Veterinary Medical Association, through your President and Secretary, greetings from the National Veterinary Association of Great Britain and Ireland. There has been no suitable occasion, up to this time, to extend formal recognition of those greetings, but on this occasion it would be in order for this Association to acknowledge the courtesy shown by our sister association and to extend to it our greetings and our appreciation of the courtesy shown by our English colleagues. It is hardly necessary to say that such visitors as Major Dunkin are always welcome and that their visits do much to promote international friendship and understanding.

Finally, the events of the past year could not be adequately reviewed without taking cognizance of the fact that Dr. V. A. Moore, Dr. P. A. Fish and Dr. H. E. Bemis died within a few days of one another, depriving Cornell and Pennsylvania of the deans of their veterinary colleges, and removing from our membership three outstanding and highly valued men whom all of us respected and admired and many of us esteemed as personal friends. We lament their passing and sympathize with their families and the schools with which they were associated. There is seldom a wealth of men available to fill the deanships of our veterinary colleges, and it is a loss of no small magnitude to the veterinary profession when such men as Moore, Fish and Bemis pass away. To these men and to the others who left our ranks this year, we pay our tribute of regret and respect.

It is obvious enough that in one year only too little can be accomplished by any president, and it is with a foreseen sense of disappointment that the retiring president comes to the end of his term of office. There has been too little time and energy available for the work of the presidency. It appeared from the outset that the Association had no formulated policy which its presidents should pursue, and that the formulation of such a policy might well be the first thing in order. To formulate a policy is a very different thing from putting a policy into effect; it is possible for a president to formulate and propose, with such reasons as may seem sound to him, any policy he thinks advisable, but without

the endorsement of the Association there is little of a constructive sort that can be done to further a policy. During the past year a policy has been formulated, it has been outlined in papers in the JOURNAL of the A. V. M. A., it has been read at meetings of various state veterinary associations and short courses, and it has been explained in detail in editorials and short articles in three veterinary journals.

It is proposed at this time to put that statement of policy before the Association as a working program for your consideration with the idea that it may need revision now and certainly will need revision later, but that in some form it should be adopted. It is customary to refer such matters to the Executive Board for action, but experience shows that the Executive Board is burdened with matters referred to it, and that many of them die for the lack of time and energy necessary to take care of them, or that no constructive action is taken for the reason that the Association has not expressed itself in regard to them and the Executive Board is unaware of the wishes of the Association. At this time the retiring president requests that you act on this program at some time during this meeting, preferably when you have had time to think it over. If you do not wish a program, the President will naturally defer to your wishes and admit that he has misconceived the situation; the welfare of the veterinary profession naturally concerns you vitally and permanently and you can judge your own needs. If you approve the program in any form, modified or unmodified, you should refer it to the Executive Board with your approval, and it should be the duty of your officers in the future to further the program as accepted by you and as modified from time to time. More especially, the president who is elected at this meeting should take over the work of furthering your wishes as expressed in the program.

Proposed Program

GENERAL

1. *That the A. V. M. A. and the state, provincial and local veterinary associations formulate a continuing, comprehensive and constructive policy looking towards the sound development of veterinary medicine in the future, this program to be the special concern of their officers throughout the year, and to be reported on by them to the Association at their meetings with recommendations for modification and for concerted and individual action.*

In comment it may be noted that individuals here and there may live life as a gamble or a careless adventure, making no plans for the morrow, but leaving tomorrow to the turn of the tide, the flip of a coin, or whatever index of fate or chance may be at hand. The destiny of a profession cannot be safely hazarded in this manner. In the wreckage of unemployment and depression that surrounds us today, there is no escaping the trenchant criticism that this nation's business as a whole has no plan or program, and it is significant that the president of the United States is beginning to talk about an American plan to match the Russian five-year plan. While presidents and congressmen, business men and bankers, politicians and magnificos proceed with the business of constructing a political, economic and sociologic program, a business which promises to require a lengthy time, let us in the meantime organize our section of America's activities with the thought that an intelligent program of action on our part for the benefit of the veterinary profession, the live stock industry, and the public we serve will function better, whether in a world intelligently organized or unintelligently disorganized, than would a veterinary profession without such a program.

2. *That the A. V. M. A. and other veterinary associations shape their policies toward the attainment of the status by the veterinary profession as a learned profession with the professional, cultural and ethical attributes of a learned profession.*

A profession is a thing which should be sharply differentiated from such affairs as the mere making of money or things. It should be primarily an intellectual affair calling for the qualities of the thinker and the student. Its dealings with money and even with skill should be secondary dealings. To have money making as a goal is to be a business man, not a professional man. This is not to say that there is anything wrong with making money, or even that business is a thing inferior to a profession, but it is to say that the two things are different and that the practice of a profession with money as the sole objective does not constitute a professional occupation. Merely to have skill and craftsmanship is not sufficient. The most skilful veterinary surgeons probably have much less manual dexterity than some of the jugglers and sleight-of-hand performers in vaudeville, and it is not his skill that makes the surgeon a professional man; it is the attitude of the thinker and student in the approach to every case as a new problem and not as an old routine of manipulation

that makes him a professional man. The truly professional man has a quality of mind that is unmistakable, and in the younger men as they enter our ranks there is evidence that more and more of them are seeking a profession rather than just a means of making a living.

To set the goal of the veterinary profession at the status of a learned profession is to ask something even more than the development of thinkers and students. It is to ask that the veterinarian be also a person with cultural and ethical attributes, a person of whom the qualities of wide interest, broadmindedness, tolerance, courtesy and intellectual honesty may be predicated. Perhaps you will think that the retiring president should be a candidate for the ministry and that he is talking about the promised land of Canaan. No, the thing is quite practical. We have in America several professions recognized as learned professions, and as samples we specify medicine, law, teaching and the ministry. Recall what you know of the personnel of these professions. Our physicians, lawyers, teachers and ministers run the gamut from excellent to very bad, with only a small minority rating as excellent. Of how many physicians, lawyers, teachers and ministers of your acquaintance can you say that you would apply to them unhesitatingly the term of learned professional men? Do not the great majority fall in the rank of mediocrity, just as do the great majority of kings, presidents, actors and ditch-diggers? Are there not ample numbers, albeit a minority of the total, who are quacks, shysters, incompetents, and "blind leaders of the blind?" And in what way does the veterinary profession differ from these? If at all, it is only in the proportions of the various groups, and we do not know the proportions for any group. We too have able men qualified to stand in any society as worthy representatives of veterinary medicine, we too have our share of mediocrity, and we too have our share of incompetents. What we propose here is that the proportions in our profession change for the better in the future, and that we take every legitimate step to ensure for the future so many veterinarians with the attributes of professional ability, cultural characteristics and ethical outlook that the world will recognize us all, for their sake, as members of a learned profession, just as today they recognize these other professions for a similar reason as learned professions.

To attain this calls for thought and work, two of the hardest things men do, and of these two the harder thing is to think. It

is much easier to believe in magic, and the world at large believes in magic. Already the tom-toms of the political medicine men are calling all good Americans to come to the aid of their party, and before long we shall see millions of men and women voting for a magical formula that is somehow to solve our economic, sociologic, and political ills without the bother of work or thought. It is recognized that it may take a competent scientist three years to solve a not too complicated problem in science, but it is believed that a problem involving several continents and millions of people can be solved by putting an X in the proper square on a piece of paper. The latter is an act of faith, and as Mark Twain said: "Faith is believing something that you know ain't so." From five hundred to a thousand religions are offered you in America, and some of these will ensure you an eternity of happiness and rest from work or thought if you will but say the magic words. And in the veterinary profession there appears to be a magic formula in which it seems too many of us put our trust. This formula is to the effect that what is needed is to advertise the veterinary profession. In comment on this belief it may be said that it, too, has its element of truth, and that truth is that the competent and honest veterinarian who regards his work as a profession is the best advertisement that the veterinary profession has or can have.

Of all other advertising, the question should be asked: To what end is it directed? If it is thought that mere advertising of the veterinary profession is financially profitable to individual veterinarians, one may call attention to the fact that the experience of physicians has been to the effect that group advertising is not financially profitable to physicians. If it is thought that advertising will raise veterinarians in the esteem of the public, one may be privileged to doubt this and to doubt whether in any case such esteem is worth the cost of advertising. Only very young persons, cases of arrested mental development, and persons who take themselves seriously, from whom may we all be delivered, will try to add cubits to their stature or will find great joy because their names are emblazoned in large letters for yokels to gape at. To thoughtful persons the good opinion of competent judges, the kindly appreciation of their peers and equals, is worth much more than having one's name on the front page alongside of the latest murderer or the gangster of the moment. As veterinarians we can ask no greater tribute than that competent veterinarians approve our work and that our colleagues

think well of us. Let us merit our own approval, and the approval of the world will follow.

3. *That the A. V. M. A. and the state, provincial and local associations cooperate in a survey of the veterinarians within the area of their membership, to ascertain the radius of each veterinarian's activities, the degree of competition, the areas and activities which should be occupied by veterinarians but are not, and that we formulate our needs to the end that we avoid, on the one hand, unfair competition from neglect and, on the other hand, cut-throat competition from a possible future oversupply of veterinarians. That the colleges cooperate in this by changes in standards of admission, by aid in the judicious placing of graduates, and by continued educational and other contacts with graduates.*

You will note that a consideration of professional, cultural and ethical matters does not preclude a consideration of the practical business of making a living. It is not believed that there is any incompatibility between sound professional behavior and the derivation of a livelihood from professional activities. On the contrary, an assurance that the necessities of life and the reasonable comforts that match our stage in civilization will be forthcoming from our work is essential to betterment in our professional performance and standards. Poverty will make thieves of honest men, starvation will make rioters of honest workmen and citizens, and few persons can maintain integrity of character under the stress of economic necessity. It is our duty to take thought at the present time, and to take action in the near future, to ensure that with a higher level in our professional requirements and standards we may ensure to our graduates a fair return for their investment in time and money and for the services they render the public. We should find out where we stand and take action to maintain the economic status which is essential for professional work and the life of professional men.

4. *That veterinarians should be qualified for and should do the work of meat, milk and dairy inspection in states, counties and communities, and should qualify for and do board of health work.*

That veterinarians should be qualified for meat, milk and dairy inspection is a matter which may be put squarely up to the colleges for consideration; they are our qualifying bodies. In this connection it does not appear that the work in meat inspection is always adequate, and consideration should be given to

the idea that classes in meat inspection should be given a week or two weeks at a packing-house under federal supervision by arrangement with the federal Bureau of Animal Industry and afforded an opportunity actually to familiarize themselves with sound meat-inspection procedures at first hand. Admittedly there are few graduates who desire to go into meat-inspection work; nevertheless, some graduates enter this work from choice or necessity, sooner or later, and they should have the training. Furthermore, meat-inspection work is the best training, or can be made the best training, in gross pathology that is available anywhere, and any student will benefit by training in this work.

That veterinarians should not only be qualified for meat-inspection work, but should actually do this work is a matter which is up to us individually. Too often the local inspection in towns and cities is a farcical procedure carried out by men who are not veterinarians and who have no knowledge of or training in meat inspection. This is a situation which is unfair to the public and one which it behooves us as competent and informed citizens to correct. If we neglect this duty, because the work would hardly pay us personally or because we are indifferent, we show bad faith towards our profession and the public. If we find later that we wish these positions for our students we can not come before the public with clean hands if our record shows that we were indifferent when the work was unprofitable and interested when it became profitable. We have done just this with sheep and poultry practice and have not yet finished paying for our neglect of these things.

5. *That we take steps to place veterinarians on boards of health to correlate work on diseases common to man and other animals, and on boards of agriculture to maintain veterinary service in its proper relation to live stock production.*

Veterinarians should not only do board of health work, but should be on boards of health. The numerous diseases shared in common by man and lower animals constitute complexes which can be handled in a comprehensive and intelligent manner only by pooling the knowledge and resources of the physician and veterinarian. Furthermore, veterinarians are in a general way a more practical lot and less given to handling things with gloves than are physicians, and they will inspect garbage-cans or stables with a thoroughness that physicians rarely manifest in such cases. But it is not merely in the performance of the duties of

employees of boards of health that the veterinarian should function. He should be on boards of health where he can use his professional knowledge to aid in directing campaigns for the public welfare, and in not a few places he would materially strengthen existing organizations.

In the same way and for much the same reason the veterinarian should be represented not only among the employees of boards of agriculture but also on the boards themselves. Here is an objective to which the state veterinary associations should direct their efforts, taking care to select and urge for these positions competent men whose performance will establish the necessity for and the desirability of their presence on such boards.

6. *That state associations initiate and support legislation providing a civil service status for the state veterinarian and his force to the end that professional qualifications, and not political expediency, may determine the selection of men whose performance in connection with animal health will make for a profitable live stock industry that can afford veterinary service.*

It is hardly necessary to comment on this. Under either political or civil service selection both satisfactory and unsatisfactory men may become state veterinarians, but the odds favor the selection of good men under civil service, partly because better men are available and interested when the position has some certainty of tenure. Regardless of even these considerations, there is the undoubted fact that only when a man has a civil-service status is he likely to plan and initiate programs of disease control which will extend over periods of years, since there is the probability that the man who is a political appointee will have only a short tenure of office and will be replaced by someone of a different political complexion at the next election or some election at no remote date. Such uncertainty does not make the inauguration of long-time programs very promising. If the state associations want to do something tangible for the veterinary profession, here is a chance for them to undertake constructive work. They should put through the necessary legislation and then see that only a capable man is appointed. The state veterinarian is a man who can do much to further or retard the progress of veterinary medicine in a state, and the state associations should put aside personal interests and individual likes and dislikes and work together for the common welfare.

7. *That we lose no opportunity to commend the work of other veterinarians and other veterinary groups whenever their performance warrants it; that we avoid unfriendly criticism, taking up with our veterinary organizations matters of professional misconduct for consideration with the first thought of bringing the misconduct to an end rather than of severing relations which perhaps might and should be maintained; and that a code of ethics, worded in constructive terms of things to be worked for and attained, rather than in terms of "Thou shalt not," be taught our students and kept before our members.*

This suggestion is an attempt to utilize basic facts in psychology. To praise ourselves or our own organization is to occupy a prejudiced position, regardless of our merits. The strategically sound thing is to praise the other fellow. Psychologically as well as physically, it is difficult to raise one's self by one's bootstraps and easy to give the other fellow a leg up. It is sometimes impossible to avoid unfavorable criticism, but it is possible to avoid unfriendly criticism. The method of excommunication, of expelling members, must sometimes be resorted to, but how often do we make the effort at salvage in trying to induce an erring member to agree to discontinue undesirable practices? Salvage is better than wreckage, and it is far better to secure voluntary improvement than to make the gesture of severing relations. Our failure in such matters begins in the veterinary school where we make too little effort to keep a positive standard of professional conduct and attainment before our students, and continues in later life in a constant compromise with circumstance at the expense of integrity. Better standards can come only with effort; there is no easy and simple way to do better things, and a belief in discipline and legal measures as a cure for unethical behavior is only another of our beliefs in magic, in achievement without work or thought.

8. *That we enlarge our affiliations with physicians, scientists, stockmen, animal husbandmen, sportsmen and the general public for our mutual benefit and to the end that in matters involving veterinary medicine the veterinarian shall play the role for which he is qualified. That we keep in mind that we are both citizens and veterinarians, and take cognizance of public affairs involving live stock, agriculture or disease which should concern us.*

It is scarcely necessary to say that our interest in the above groups follows from our mutual interest in medicine, science,

live stock, farm practice, game animals and the cities, states, provinces and countries where we live. The basis of friendship is community of interest, and veterinary medicine gives us common interests with many groups of persons. It is up to us individually to recognize and appreciate those common interests and to develop them at this time; later we shall build those individual interests into group interests. Gradually, but certainly, we shall enlarge our horizon of interests, and perhaps we shall some day say with the ancient philosopher: "*Nihil human mihi alienum puto*," which may be loosely translated: "I regard nothing that concerns humanity as foreign to me."

9. *That we support through our veterinary organizations all reasonable programs for sound and adequate financial returns to individual veterinarians in all fields of veterinary medicine in the area covered by these organizations, discouraging alike underpayment on the one hand or graft and preposterous costs of veterinary service on the other.*

Here again little comment is necessary. "The laborer is worthy of his hire" and veterinarians are paid, for the most part, not on the basis of sentiment or hard necessity, but on the basis of economic returns from their services. For the most part we must and do return an adequate *quid pro quo* for what we receive. There have been, in the past, cases in which veterinarians here and there have shown themselves too grasping for gain and too little concerned with doing the fair thing, and in places the veterinary profession is still suffering for the sins of such groups. It may happen again, but this Association should set its face against all policies of greed as resolutely as it sets its face against underpayment, unfair competition, and dishonesty on the part of clients or employers. A program of fairness and honesty offers sound ground on which to stand.

10. *That the veterinary profession keep an open mind on the subject of state medicine, endeavoring to make private practice and enterprise and positions in federal, state, county and city organizations alike attractive for competent veterinarians, and realizing that there are in the world social, economic and political forces beyond the control of the veterinarian which will determine to a great extent future developments in veterinary medicine.*

Do not misunderstand this. It is not a proposal for or against state medicine. It is a proposal that we avoid taking a position

for or against state medicine. The American Medical Association has made the mistake of taking sides in this controversial matter, and has achieved little other than to stir up animosity by so doing. This is an attempt to forestall any such action by this Association and to urge the adoption of the policy of leaving alone a matter which is more a political matter and a matter of personal opinion than it is a matter of veterinary medicine. Since this proposal first appeared in print, what is evidently an unfavorable reaction has been published in the form of a statement that state medicine or socialism is contrary to the American spirit. This is mentioned as indicating that the tendency to jump into this matter in a controversial spirit lies near the surface in those who oppose state medicine, and it is equally near the surface in those who favor it.

If this Association wishes to promote disharmony in its ranks it can do so by refusing to leave this subject alone, as suggested here, and by taking a vote which will indicate that a majority favors one side or the other. This will precipitate an argument which will largely offset any efforts at a united program for the mutual benefit of all veterinarians. If you feel strongly on this subject, tell your friends or print your opinions, but as an Association there is only one sound thing to do and that is: Leave it alone. What you think or what a majority of this Association thinks will make little difference. Some of us are in private practice and private enterprise, and some of us are in state medicine. We can and do cooperate, and we should do more for each other than we do. For any majority of us to tell the minority that they should leave their practice for state medicine or leave their occupation in state medicine for private practice or enterprise is the height of folly. Neither group is seeking further competition of that sort. Which way the scales will swing in the future is not for us to say; the future, which is beyond our control, will settle that. Meanwhile the research of the veterinary profession will be done by men in state medicine, and the findings of that research will be applied in practice by the private practitioners. Let's leave it at that and agree that as an association we shall take no part in precipitating a political controversy. We shall have plenty to do if we spank our own babies and raise our own children without looking after our neighbor's brats.

Colleges

1. *That the veterinary colleges maintain a flexible, rather than a rigid curriculum, not based on history, precedent and tradition, but on the immediate and the foreseen future needs of the profession and of our graduates in all possible fields of veterinary activity.*

Our colleges have not yet freed themselves from the influence of the old days when horse practice was veterinary medicine, but in fairness to the schools it must be said that they are awake to the situation and alert to make the changes which are necessary to meet the new demands. They are limited by funds and personnel, and by the inadequate preparation of the students who enter the schools, but they are making serious efforts to better all of these things. They need the support and assistance of this Association and of all veterinarians, and we should do our share, individually and collectively, to help them, not only by urging improvements but also by helping to bring about these improvements. The veterinary colleges maintain closer and sounder contacts with their alumni than do the academic colleges for the reason that the veterinary college never ceases to share a sound common interest in veterinary medicine with its graduates, whereas the academic colleges and their students tend to drift rapidly apart and to come promptly to the point where they have little in the way of common interest. These veterinary alumni can be a potent force in the improvement of the veterinary curriculum.

2. *That the standards for admission to the veterinary colleges be modified from time to time to regulate the supply of veterinarians to the need for them, to the end that we may gradually raise the level of professional ability, and to the end that we avoid on the one hand an undersupply of veterinarians with its invitation to unfair competition by county agents and empirics, and that we avoid on the other hand the cut-throat competition and unethical conditions of an overcrowded profession.*

The veterinary profession at the present time is fortunate in not being an overcrowded profession and we should see to it that it does not become an overcrowded profession with the inevitable results in cut-throat competition and the undesirable practices that are inevitably associated with such competition. With the limited number of colleges of veterinary medicine in America, intelligent action is possible to prevent an oversupply

of veterinarians and to prevent it by selective measures through which we can gradually improve the quality of American veterinarians and thereby raise the standard and the general level of the profession. Steps to raise the requirements for admission in the veterinary colleges are already under way, and Iowa has taken a lead, as it has in the past, by requiring one year of college work for admission to the school in the future. Doubtless some other colleges will follow this lead in the near future and the others will follow at a later date.

Veterinary medicine presents certain attractions and advantages which should interest the young man who is looking for a professional career. At the present time too many of these young men are unaware that there is such a thing as veterinary medicine or that the field of veterinary activities offers advantages over most of the other professions. We should bring to the attention of students in high schools and colleges the advantages of our profession as a career. If a young man is interested in medicine or zoölogy or research, veterinary medicine has much to offer him, and in the formative stages of high school and the early years of college, the advantages of veterinary medicine should be brought to his attention in a very direct manner, by means of circulars or posters to be sent to high schools and colleges for the special consideration of students interested in the topics already mentioned.

The advantage which should accrue from the requirements of a year, and, in the course of time, two years of college training will be largely lost unless that time is devoted to studies which will serve a real purpose in the subsequent work in the veterinary colleges. At the present time the curriculum of the veterinary college includes about two years of work which should be crowded back into the high school and college preparatory work. The student should enter the veterinary college with his work in chemistry, general zoölogy, general botany, physics, and similar work in elementary science completed, in order that we may clear the curriculum of the first two years of veterinary college of these subjects and substitute for them more strictly veterinary subjects. If we are to give adequate attention to new developments in veterinary medicine, such as poultry practice, sheep practice, milk and dairy inspection, diseases of fur-bearing animals, and similar things, we must eliminate from the veterinary curriculum those things which are not strictly veterinary subjects and which do not belong to our curriculum. At the same time the students

in the high schools and colleges should be encouraged to obtain the cultural background afforded by courses in foreign languages, literature, economics and similar subjects.

On the other hand, we must keep in mind that our steps to raise the level of the veterinary profession must not be taken so rapidly or in such a manner that they will result in intensifying the present shortage of veterinarians. To do this would be to invite an unavoidable competition from empirics and others. There are places in the United States where farmers and stockmen are a hundred miles from the nearest veterinarian. A situation of this sort inevitably leads to utilization of makeshift procedures in lieu of the employment of a qualified veterinarian. This is simply a case of first aid to the injured and follows from the fact that where quick relief of a qualified sort cannot be obtained, makeshift measures will be employed, and from the fact that where the cost of a trip plus actual veterinary services exceeds or approaches too nearly the value of an animal, it is economically unprofitable to employ a veterinarian.

Not all of the undesirable competition with the veterinarian is of this sort. There are, in addition, those cases where such things as poultry diseases are handled by persons other than veterinarians, for the reason that the available veterinarians are unfamiliar with poultry diseases and do not take the trouble to familiarize themselves with them, and those cases where qualified veterinarians should have the practice, but do not have it because of competition which can be definitely labeled as unfair. These cases do not come within the scope of the subject under discussion at the moment.

3. *That the veterinary schools develop the round-table and group method of instruction and conference, to the end that they may select the outstanding, able students and assist in developing future leaders in veterinary medicine, as well as preparing men for routine performance of various sorts, recognizing that one Pasteur will benefit the profession more rapidly than any other development could. We need leaders.*

This proposal may be interpreted as a recommendation that we pay especial attention in our veterinary schools to the outstanding students who give promise of subsequent leadership. To find and develop these men requires that professors and instructors maintain a close contact with their students, seeking for the men who have intelligence and an inquiring mind, and that

they direct these men along the lines of their especial abilities and endeavor to overcome such weaknesses as they may exhibit in other respects. The fact that the veterinary profession needs leadership is no implication that other professions and activities do not need leadership.

In all fields of human endeavor, progress is primarily a matter of development of exceptional individuals who have the quality of leadership. The tendency of mankind is to slip into a rut and to follow the beaten path, which is the path of least resistance. Minds which are not easily satisfied with existing things and which have an alert and inquiring quality, always on the search for something better, are as rare among politicians, lawyers, physicians, business men and others as they are among veterinarians. It is possible that dissatisfaction with existing things is more general among veterinarians than among most of these other groups. In traveling about the country the retiring president has found a widespread eagerness for improvement in things as they are and this spirit prevails among the practitioners, in the colleges, throughout the Bureau of Animal Industry, in the commercial houses and among other groups. Such a spirit augurs well for the future of the profession, since nothing could be more fatal to progress than a sense of self-satisfaction and a complacent acceptance of what is as what must be and what should be.

4. *That the veterinary college enlarge the scope of cultural studies in the preparation for the veterinary college, since the cultural level of our students will determine the social, intellectual and cultural level of the profession. Veterinary medicine is intrinsically a learned profession; let's make it actually a learned profession. The veterinarian should have a place in the intellectual world and to this end should pay increasing attention to science, foreign languages, sound literature, economics, and national and world affairs.*

It is unnecessary to comment at length on this proposal, as the need for cultural things has already been emphasized. This proposal merely emphasizes the necessity for beginning in the veterinary schools the development of cultural characteristics among veterinarians. Youth is a plastic time of life and our students should be given the broadest possible outlook on life as a preparation for their future veterinary activities. If they are not exposed at an early period to the thought that they are to be members of a dignified and learned profession they may

fail to develop the sturdiness of mind which is necessary in their encounter with a world in which they will find too many veterinarians who have written their profession down to a low level and who may influence the young man to accept this as a normal and unavoidable thing.

5. *That the colleges instruct students in the keeping of case records and emphasize their value, keeping before them the fact that we have inadequate information on all subjects and that in any veterinary field the veterinarian who has an open mind, the power of observation, the habit of keeping accurate records, and the ability to analyze results and draw sound conclusions, can and should contribute to our knowledge and to the science of veterinary medicine.*

It is a pleasure to record in this connection that within the past year some of the professors at our leading veterinary colleges have encouraged their students to write and publish these reports. That all of these case reports will be of value to the veterinary profession at large is hardly to be expected, but that they will develop among the students a habit of keeping records and publishing them and that out of these records will come some things of value and importance for veterinary science, is a thing that can be confidently expected. Furthermore, there can be no doubt but what the students who write up these reports will receive valuable training in the analysis of data and will go out from college sounder thinkers in their field of work than would have been the case had they not had this practice.

Practitioner

1. *That the practitioner cooperate with the county agent on this basis: That the prevention of animal diseases by sanitation and sound farm practice is a legitimate activity of the county agent and one in which the practitioner should assist him, and that the diagnosis and treatment of disease and the immunization of animals are the business of the veterinarian, and that the county agent should keep this point of view before the stockman and farmer, thereby protecting himself from the bad effects of a veterinary rôle for which he is not qualified, protecting the health of animals and the welfare of their owners, and protecting the veterinarian in his legitimate field.*

Over most of the United States the relations between veterinarians and county agents are satisfactory. In many cases these men are personal friends and they work together for the benefit

of the live stock industry and to their own mutual benefit. Here and there this is not the case. As regards some of the unsatisfactory conditions which exist, it may be said that the county agent for one reason or another has been in the past, or is at the present time, at fault. In other cases it may be said that the veterinarian has been, or is, at fault.

As a measure for remedying existing unsatisfactory situations, this Association has had a special committee on the relations of the veterinarian and the extension service. It is a satisfaction to note that during the past year this committee has accomplished some sound constructive things. It has obtained from the Director of the Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture a statement, in the form of a circular letter to state extension directors, laying down a policy which is in general agreement with the proposal outlined here and which goes into further detail. It is not the intention of the retiring president to anticipate the presentation of that report, but it is in order at this time to commend the committee for its activities, for its painstaking effort to correct unsatisfactory conditions, and for its success in accomplishing something of a constructive nature.

It must be kept in mind that the success of your committee does not, of itself, settle all matters of disagreement. If there has been any thought that the committee could accomplish that, such a thought again represents our easy refuge in a belief in magic. Disagreements between individuals cannot be settled by the easy resort to a written agreement. Such an agreement must be backed up by conscious, intelligent and honest efforts to iron out individual disagreements. In this connection it may be said that such campaigns as have been carried out in the state of Iowa, with a provision for coöperation between veterinarians and county agents, can be expected to do more to eliminate discord than can written agreements. When two men work side by side to accomplish some achievement in common and do so to their mutual benefit, there is every reason to suppose that they will become better acquainted and that on the basis of this better acquaintance they will become better friends.

We must not forget that the county agent has a legitimate rôle and that in the scope of his legitimate activities he can do many things which the veterinarian cannot do or will not do to benefit the live stock industry. It must be kept in mind that a profitable live stock industry is the only kind that can afford veterinary services and that whatever the county agents do to make the

live stock industry more profitable is a step in the direction of making veterinary practice more profitable. We must not ask for unreasonable things in the defense of our legitimate rights and it is better psychology to attack a problem on the assumption that a man may be made into a friend and ally than on the assumption that he must be fought as an enemy.

2. *That we develop in the field of veterinary practice more coöperation and less competition by the establishment of more partnerships and clinics, to the end that we may operate more efficiently through specialization in the wide field we have to cover, and more economically through cutting down the expenses of offices, instruments, apparatus and travel.*

It is notorious that in all fields of activities the majority of persons are satisfied, to use the vernacular language, if they can "get by with it," whatever "it" may be. Business men will use obsolete machinery and antiquated methods as long as the additional cost involved in such procedures, together with a profit on such costs, may be charged to a customer. It is only when sharp competition or a sluggish market compels a consideration of better methods that many men will start to think about their business and to find ways and means of eliminating unnecessary cost and unprofitable wastes. In the field of human medicine sharp competition has driven the physicians to the formation of more and more partnerships and clinics, in order that unnecessary overhead and other expenses may be cut down and a greater profit made, even though charges are not increased and practice is not enlarged. In commenting on this proposal, as read before a state association meeting, Dr. D. M. Campbell invited attention to the fact that a recent report of the American Medical Association has shown that the net income of physicians in partnerships or in clinics is distinctly larger, as regards its average and its higher brackets, than the net income of physicians carrying on their practices single-handed.

Whether we wait until economic necessity compels us to consider the cutting down of costs in practice, or whether we anticipate that necessity and take steps in the near future to benefit from economies, is largely a question of whether we are mentally indolent or mentally active. It is obvious that veterinary medicine should be made financially remunerative for our own sake and for the sake of the students whom we wish to interest in the field of veterinary medicine. Here is a place where the practitioner

can do constructive thinking and take constructive action. We have a much wider field to cover than has the physician and a survey of veterinarians over the United States does not indicate that a man can be as successful in practice with horses, cattle, sheep, swine, dogs, cats, fur-bearing animals and poultry, as he can be with a restricted range of species of patients. It is also true that few men are capable diagnosticians, good surgeons, sound in the field of therapeutics, and capable meat, milk, and dairy inspectors, and that few men can carry on private practice in the field and laboratory diagnosis at the same time. Under the circumstances we need the benefit of partnerships and clinics, with the association of veterinarians of different training and different ages much more than does the physician.

3. *That the veterinarian in practice be encouraged to regard his work as research, and to keep and publish adequate case records for the advancement of the science of veterinary medicine.*

It is sufficient to say in comment on this proposal that in the field of therapeutics the practicing veterinarian has an excellent opportunity for research, and by the publication of his results he can further the science of veterinary medicine, that little is being done along this line, and that much more can be done. We must keep in mind that what we know about any subject is but a small part of what should be known about it, and that any man who has an honest, inquiring mind, the habit of keeping accurate data, and the ability to analyze data and draw sound conclusions from them, can build a monument to himself in the science of veterinary medicine and do his share toward the advancement of the frontiers of our knowledge.

Army

1. *That we support and urge legislation providing that veterinarians enter the Army with the rank of first lieutenant, as do physicians and dentists, that the Veterinary Corps have at its head a veterinarian with the rank of a general officer, and that veterinarians everywhere, and especially through the A. V. M. A., support the Army Veterinary Corps in all moves for improvement in its status and for improvement in its professional efficiency.*

The sound reason why veterinarians should enter the Army with the rank of first lieutenant, is that the offer of such a rank will attract better men and serve to build up a stronger and more

capable veterinary corps. That such a procedure would benefit the veterinary profession is sufficiently obvious. At the present time the objection may be raised that physicians and dentists have more severe requirements for admission to schools of medicine and dentistry, but this is an objective that will probably cease to be valid in the course of the next few years as the standards for admission to the veterinary colleges are raised to a level with those for schools of medicine and dentistry.

Those of you who have been in the Army will understand the necessity for having a general officer at the head of the Veterinary Corps. The star of a general officer carries weight far beyond the leaves and eagles of field officers, and the Veterinary Corps will not be in a position to speak authoritatively until it has a general officer at its head.

The Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and the Dominion Health of Animals Branch

1. That the A. V. M. A. take a keener interest in the federal and dominion veterinary services, making from time to time constructive suggestions for the development of these services after consultation with the heads of these services, and actively supporting their programs of development.

It is a surprising thing that in the make-up of the American Veterinary Medical Association there is not a committee which has as its concern the federal Bureau of Animal Industry and the Dominion Health of Animals Branch, and that on its programs there is no section in which these important units have specific representation. One hears considerable comment to the effect that not enough interest is taken by this Association in these organizations and also that too few men in the federal Bureau of Animal Industry are members of the A. V. M. A. At this time the retiring president recommends to this Association that we have a standing committee on the federal Bureau of Animal Industry and Dominion Health of Animals Branch and that it be the duty of this committee, which should be made up of men not in these organizations, to confer with the heads of these organizations, with the idea that through such conferences the efficiency of these organizations may be increased through the support of this Association and to the benefit of the veterinary profession at large, and that the welfare of these organizations

may be bettered through an improved understanding and through increased support by the Association.

2. *That the A. V. M. A. and state and local associations take steps to develop in federal, dominion, state and provincial veterinary groups, statistical services for providing accurate information as to the distribution, incidence, prevalence and importance of animal diseases in North America.*

In the field of human medicine numerous statistical services are maintained and from the findings of these services physicians are able to inform themselves as to the extent and prevalence of human diseases in America. Something of this sort should be done in the field of veterinary medicine. At the present time the machinery for obtaining statistics is inadequate and the machinery for correlating and interpreting those statistics is lacking. We have in our meat-inspection service the basis for one of the best fact-finding organizations along this line that could be desired, but the personnel of the meat-inspection service is too limited to permit any considerable expansion in the collection of statistical data, or the subsequent correlation and interpretation of those data. A major unit, in the form of the Meat Inspection Division in the Bureau of Animal Industry, could readily be expanded to take care of this duty, and if it were so expanded it would be possible to have not only the limited statistical material now available, but also definite statistical material on numerous diseases and animal parasites. For over forty years the Zoölogical Division has endeavored, with the limited facilities at its disposal, to ascertain the distribution of the more important parasites in the United States. It has been impossible to obtain information which could be regarded as satisfactory and the boundaries of the infected areas for many of our more important parasites are very vaguely known. It would be possible to obtain a large part of this information by means of an enlarged personnel in the Meat Inspection Division.

In addition to these larger federal and dominion units, we should have the supplementary information which could be obtained from state and provincial veterinary groups if these were sufficiently enlarged and suitably organized. One of the things which is very much needed at the present time is a survey of the parasite fauna of the various states by competent parasitologists. If we had such surveys, together with correlated statistics in regard to losses from parasites, we should, undoubt-

edly, be surprised at the magnitude of some of our problems and in a position to make more urgent requests for work along this line.

3. *That closer coöperation be developed between federal and dominion veterinary services and the state, provincial, and other groups and the practicing veterinarian. That the major research groups be developed to supply diagnoses, identifications, and assistance in the planning, coördination and interpretation of work whenever desired.*

It ought not to be necessary to argue the advantages of coöperation. It was not without reason that the Roman lictors carried the fasces as their emblem of office and that the Italian fascisti have adopted the same thing as their emblem. The thing that was symbolized—the fact that one stick can be broken easily, but that a bundle of sticks is a very difficult thing to break—is sufficiently self-evident to stand without argument. By and large, American veterinarians have a highly coöperative spirit, but there is a widespread lack of information as to how coöperation may be secured and with whom it may be secured. It is a common experience to find that veterinarians throw away interesting parasites for fear the Zoölogical Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry would find it burdensome to examine the specimens, to make identifications, and to suggest control measures. The fact is that the Zoölogical Division is not only supposed to do these things, but is glad to do them. We should have available lists of veterinarians and veterinary groups who are in a position to coöperate with other veterinarians and other veterinary groups, and a statement as to the nature of the coöperation which can be afforded.

Commercial Houses

1. *That we give our financial support to commercial houses that conduct an ethical business, and that we regard it as essential that the value of the products marketed by such houses have the supporting evidence of scientific test with the detailed publication of protocols in support of the claims for the products marketed. This postulate is based on the valid assumption that veterinary medicine is a science, not a faith, and as such requires sound evidence for its assumptions.*

The commercial houses engaged in the business of supplying products to the veterinary profession are, as a rule, sound and fair

organizations. There are exceptions to this and there is the amount of difference as regards intelligence, fairness, honesty, and other things that we expect in any group of human beings or human organizations. There are many practices prevailing among commercial houses in other countries which are not customary in this country, and as regards some of these practices our commercial houses are to be commended for their avoidance of them.

Nevertheless, there is here, as everywhere else, some room for improvement. There are still too many products marketed with claims which do not have the supporting evidence of published scientific observation. There is still the tendency to carry along a large amount of material which is historically interesting but for which sound support and justification has never been produced. It must be conceded that some of these things hark back to our ignorance and some to inadequate or faulty teaching in the veterinary colleges. It should further be said that much of our inadequate practice in this respect conforms, more or less, to the present stage of development in veterinary medicine and that the movement from a more or less empirical practice to a more or less sound practice, is of necessity a slow one. Nevertheless, we must set some standard as a mark at which we may shoot and it appears that one of the most practical things that we can do at this time is to require that new products have the support of published scientific evidence, with sufficient detail to establish the likelihood that the products will actually do what they are supposed to do.

It is characteristic of many of the innumerable small manufacturers of drugs and remedies of all sorts, that they go into business through the purchase of a formula or a manufacturing plant on the strength of large files of letters from farmers and stockmen to the effect that the remedy involved has given wonderful results. We should set it down squarely that such evidence of itself is of no value. It is true that occasionally the long experience of the farmer or stockman has led him to a sound conclusion in regard to one thing or another, but it is equally true that in still more cases his conclusions are not sound, and that in no case can they be regarded as sound until they have been adequately examined by competent scientific workers and shown to be correct. We must regard veterinary medicine as a science, a

very imperfect science, but nevertheless as a science which will be translated in terms of sound practice with good results to a more satisfactory extent as it becomes soundly scientific.

American Veterinary Medical Association

1. *That the Constitution of the A. V. M. A. be amended to admit to membership persons having a doctorate degree in medicine, science, or philosophy, subject to the provisions that they be approved for membership and elected to membership in the manner provided for in the case of veterinarians; that they pay the same dues and have the same privileges as other members; and that the number of members who are not veterinarians shall not exceed twenty per cent of the total active membership of the Association.*

It is an anomalous thing that there should be in such veterinary groups as the federal Bureau of Animal Industry men with the degrees of M.D., Ph.D. and D.Sc., whose interests are all in veterinary medicine and who have for many years affiliated with veterinarians and worked with them on their problems, but who are ineligible for membership in this organization. In suggesting that they be eligible for membership the thought is that the Association would benefit even more than would these men. We need a larger membership and we need a closer affiliation with these men who share our common interests.

In suggesting the amendment to the Constitution, it is intended to give unrestricted active membership rather than restricted associate membership, in order that there may be no restriction on the interest these men may take in matters of voting and similar things. No lesser share of privileges will ensure a larger interest or compensate for paying what veterinarians pay. The restriction on numbers of members in this category is to ensure that as a veterinary organization the control of the Association would remain in the hands of veterinarians.

In passing this point one other suggestion may be made, and that is that veterinary associations which require that all persons in attendance at their program sessions wear the badge of a member or visitor, should take steps to provide that any physician or scientist wishing to attend these sessions should be admitted on presentation of his professional card or given a visitor's badge on presentation of his card. It is to our benefit that physicians and scientists attend our meetings and we should see to it that they are not barred.

2. *That the Association make provisions, at as early a date as possible, for a form of organization under which the business affairs of the Association shall be transacted by a small representative body which shall have this as its function.*

This Association will have a committee report in this connection and the retiring president has no recommendations to make in regard to the form of organization for the transaction of business, but he would urge that provision be made for a smaller body with the function of attending to the business of this Association. It is a more or less farcical and entirely unsatisfactory procedure to have recommendations of importance come before the Association in the last stages of the meeting at a time when only a few men are present and those men are eager to start for home or to go to bed.

We cannot deceive ourselves with the idea that democratic government is efficient government or that anything is to be gained by substituting a majority vote of a large number of persons, who have had little time or opportunity to acquaint themselves with the merits of a proposal, for the action of a democratically selected body of men who have given to a subject the time and thought necessary for an intelligent decision. It is extremely discouraging to a conscientious committee to work up a report embodying constructive suggestions and to have that report referred to an executive board that is too burdened with such matters to act on those suggestions.

3. *That this Association take steps to publish a directory of veterinarians who are members of the A. V. M. A., following in a general way the form used in such publications as "Who's Who in America" or "American Men of Science," and with special attention to the particular professional interests of each individual and to the type of cooperation which the individual is willing to give in professional matters.*

At the present time the lack of a directory of this sort is a great handicap to the veterinary profession and the publication of such a directory would be a mechanical means of insuring a much larger measure of coöperation than is possible without such a directory. It would not only supply the addresses of our friends and colleagues but it would enable the man who is interested in any given topic to ascertain where he could get information, coöperation, or assistance, in regard to various problems.

Such a directory should contain the lists of geographical localities and specialized topics, cross referenced to the veterinarians of those localities or interested in those topics.

The veterinary profession of the United States has long ago passed the point where such a directory became a necessity and the need for a directory should be met at an early date. The preparation of this directory is a matter which should be left to the secretary of the Association, but in view of the greatly increased amount of work which its preparation would entail, the Association should take steps to provide the necessary assistance for this work. It appears probable at this time that such a directory would be prepared and sold at a price which would reimburse the Association for the cost of preparing it.

In conclusion it should be said that the foregoing program presents the ideas of many men in many lines of veterinary activities over the entire United States. You will recognize many of them as ideas which have been the especial subject of various veterinarians who have urged these ideas in print, at veterinary meetings and in private conferences for many years. It is not to be supposed that the retiring president has found all of these thoughts floating in the thin air, or that they represent merely his individual opinion. Some of them have been well stated and discussed in the past and some are in common circulation in a somewhat indefinite statement of things unsatisfactory without a proposal for remedial action.

This program is placed before you with the thought that a comprehensive statement as to the present needs of the veterinarian, with suggestions for action, sometimes concrete and sometimes only in general terms, may be of benefit as affording something of the outlook on our profession which is afforded its presidents by virtue of extensive contacts and wide travel. The actions suggested as things that would be beneficial to the veterinary profession are sometimes group action and sometimes the things which all of us should keep in mind individually at all times. If the program should commend itself to you, and if there should come from it anything of good to the veterinary profession, the retiring president will feel the satisfaction of knowing that to some extent he has merited the courtesy and the assistance which have been unfailingly extended to him by the members of this Association at all times.

Current tax records are reported to show that there are 27,878 horses in Arizona, compared with 60,701 in 1914.

AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
Proceedings of the Sixty-eighth Annual Meeting, Kansas
City, Missouri, August 25 to 28, 1931

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1931

The opening session of the sixty-eighth annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association, held at the Hotel Baltimore, Kansas City, Missouri, August 25-28, 1931, convened at 10:30 a. m., Dr. Maurice C. Hall, President, of Washington, D. C., presiding.

PRESIDENT HALL: The sixty-eighth annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association will please come to order. The first thing will be the invocation by the Reverend J. W. Keyes, Pastor of St. James Church.

REVEREND J. W. KEYES: In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. Bless us, O Lord, and the things that we do this day. Guide us in our deliberations to Thine own honor and glory throughout the alpha and the omega, the beginning and the end, of all things. Bless us that this which we begin today may end to the glory of Thy creation. Thou hast made the birds of the air and the beasts in the field, and grant that these deliberations may bring succor and prosperity to the creatures of Thy creation, for Thine is the glory; and pray for us and grant us the grace and the strength always to do Thy Holy Will. Amen.

PRESIDENT HALL: Mr. J. C. Swift, of this city, will deliver the address of welcome. Mr. Swift. (Applause)

MR. J. C. SWIFT: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is a great pleasure for a live stock man to talk to a group of live stock men; and as I look at this splendid audience this morning I am thoroughly satisfied that it is a meeting of veterinarians and not of vegetarians. You look to me like a group of people who have your full percentage of red corpuscles. You look to me like a group of people who live part of the time in the open air, and you can thank God for that. You look to me like a group of people who are carrying on and lifting your profession year by year.

As I stand here today, my memory goes back to the time that the veterinarian was designated largely as a horse doctor, and now he is considered a professional man. As for me, I have a

great deal more respect for a good veterinarian than I have for a common medic; and I also have a great deal of sympathy with the remark that the gentleman made, and a great deal of appreciation, that the medic can ask you what is the matter with you, but you gentlemen have to tell what is the matter with your patients.

So this morning you are assembled in a great city that owes its prosperity of the past and its hopes of the future to the live stock industry of which you are great continuing and increasing factors.

As we look along the line of endeavor in your profession and think of the achievements, we can well stop to say a word of appreciation and also to express our opinion of confidence of what will happen in the future; for as you have helped to eradicate the tick, I am here to say that eventually (and it will not be long before you will) you will also eradicate tuberculosis from the live stock industry and particularly in a department that contributes so much to human energy and human food.

It is not necessary for me to say that you are welcome in Kansas City. You and those who are associated with you in your profession have helped to build Kansas City. You are helping to carry it on. You have helped to make it the second great clearing-house for meat food products in the entire world. You have not only helped to make it a great clearing-house for live stock, but you have helped to make it the greatest grain market. My friends, did you ever stop to think that the so-called grain exchanges and the boards of trade are not the great grain markets of the country? The great grain markets, my friends, are where the live stock is marketed.

Did you ever stop to think that the 120,000,000 head of animals that each year are sacrificed for human food in this country consume over 70 per cent of all that grows on the broad acres of this country? Can you imagine (and it does not take much imagination) what would be the condition if this live stock by some magic touch were eliminated over night? What would happen to Kansas City? Why, her buildings would become vacant, her banks would be closed, and grass would grow in her streets. What would happen to your transportation facilities? What would happen to the broad acres? The cattle mow the grass and grind the grain, they condense it into compact form, so that it can pay the freight charges and come to town and then be converted into food, and food that is necessary if you are going

to perpetuate the human race and keep up the standards of energy.

You know, I am a great believer and an admirer in a diet of vegetables and fruit, provided it is mixed with a reasonable ration of meat; but my experience is that I can sit down to corn, peas, cabbage and spinach, and eat until I can feel the last mouthful up there (indicating throat) and I can go out and work for an hour, and then I can feel the last mouthful clear down here (indicating stomach). But if I turn in a little normal ration of meat I can work for five hours and come up ready for more.

It is all bunk—and I say it advisedly—that meat eaten in a rational way is not beneficial to the human race. I want to state the proposition a little differently, and it is based on the scientific experiments at the University of California. If you gentlemen have not seen the pamphlets that they have been getting out, giving a brief résumé of their studies and investigations, you ought to read them. They are very interesting reading. When you meet one of these so-called vegetarians and you ask him what his diet consists of, he is likely to tell you how strong he is for milk. These vegetarians must think that milk comes from the milkweed plant. Then they tell you about eggs. Why, if an egg is not an animal I do not know what it is. But, my friends, they will go on and show you in those California pamphlets that if you take a bunch of white mice, which are more analogous to the human race in their food proclivities than any other animal—the only place they differ is that a mouse has more sense and will not eat pickles—and feed them vegetables and a part ration of meat and then feed them a strong ration of meat, you will find that their energy increases as their meat diet increases. They took a few of these revolving cages and put some mice in one and fed them vegetables; they put some in another and fed them a ration of meat. When the mouse that had traveled the distance from New York to Buffalo without meat had reached Buffalo he was all in; and his brother mouse who had had the meat was out at the Golden Gate looking over toward Japan and saying, "What can I do to increase our oriental trade?" (Laughter and applause)

My friends, Kansas City needs you and she needs more live stock. If you absorb and assimilate all the wisdom that I read in the titles of papers on this program, you will not be like the freshmen that President Eliot used to talk about coming into Harvard—when they went out they left all the knowledge that

they brought there four years ago—but you will be able to go out and do better work, you will be able to go out and lift your profession a few notches, you will be able to go out and help Kansas City by saving a few more calves, saving a few more hogs (a lot more), and saving a few more sheep.

I see, as I stand on this platform, many distinguished representatives of your industry. Some of them are on the program. I thought at first when I looked at the program that you were all on here, but I realize that I was wrong in that respect. Down there sits the head of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Dr. John R. Mohler, a man whom we in Kansas City have found always ready to lend the great resources of his great department to anything that is for the benefit of the live stock industry. We used to claim Doctor Mohler, but we went on and on, until he has reached the head, the official head, at least, of these animal industry activities in this great nation. He brings to the consideration of our problems the technical knowledge coupled with horse sense, and that is what I think is necessary in the administration of your profession—technical knowledge, horse sense, a high standard of your profession, and an appreciation of your opportunity to serve.

Now, I am going to stop. I do not want to wear you out, but I do want to send you home with a kindly feeling for Kansas City. I hope that you will not only be more earnest advocates of your own profession, but I hope that you will be missionaries for this splendid town that has facilities to handle twice as much live stock as it now receives, and a town that believes in every pound of live stock as so many pounds and ounces of energies to carry on, perpetuate, elevate, and stimulate the human race.

I know that you are going to have a great convention. I hope that your speakers will condense the thought, and shoot it to you, not in capsule form, but so that you can keep it, take it, and, when you get home, use it.

I have not said a word about depression, but I was at Lamar, Saturday, riding with a veterinarian. He told me how much he had done, then he told me how little he had collected. I said, "Why don't you take wheat, barley, and some lambs, and even some hay?"

He said, "I have never done that, but I may come to it." And so I say, along the line of the article that was in the August *American* entitled, "Use Your Wits," times have changed. We may be in a period of barter. There is not one of you, I do

not care how good a professional man you are, there is not a man in any line of business, who is doing his work as well as he knows how. When we get the idea that we are perfect, we are riding to a fall; and when we get the idea that we have lots to learn, then we are progressing.

I see the ladies here. I am glad they are. Whenever you find a group of ladies associated with a group of men, unconsciously the standards are lifted. Whenever you find a group of men who are long enough together without the ladies, just as certainly are the standards the other way and they go back toward the blanket. A few years ago, we had a Shriners' convention. They marched up Grand Avenue, one group of them, singing this refrain:

"There are no wives with us,
There are no wives with us;
There may be guys who have their wives,
But there are are no wives with us."

The people on the street applauded, but it did not mean anything. Whenever you see a man and his wife going around together, fifty-fifty partners, then you will see a real man. When you see a man who is anxious to get away from home, to forget his wife and his children, you do not see a real man. When I drove by a filling-station the other day and read this sign, I said, "There is a fellow who knows what he is talking about." This is what the sign said: "Good wives make the best husbands." (Applause) If I had sprung that in England, they would not have gotten it.

Barrie wrote a little play entitled, "What Every Woman Knows." Some of you have seen it. Those who have not, if you ever have the opportunity, should see it. Then you will understand what I mean in these days when they are working that word "coöperation" to death. It is being used as a guise and a decoy. The real coöperation is the coöperation between a man and his woman, his wife, and his little group of children, marching on as a unit; and together they are invincible. The other way they are as weak as straw.

As I said in the beginning, it is a great pleasure for myself, speaking for the live stock industry in a live stock town, to welcome you; and I hope that this will be the greatest, the finest, and the most valuable convention that you have ever held. I thank you. (Applause)

PRESIDENT HALL: Dr. Mayo will respond to Mr. Swift's address. (Applause)

DR. N. S. MAYO: Mr. President, it is a pleasure for me to respond to the hearty words of welcome to Kansas City as given by Mr. Swift. The fact that this is the third time that this convention has met in Kansas City is evidence that we appreciate the welcome and the good will of Kansas City. It was pleasing to note that Mr. Swift has given the veterinary profession credit for a considerable assistance in building up this great live stock industry of the Southwest; and I can assure you, Mr. Swift, that in the future a greater and better protection will be given with our increased knowledge and facilities.

Some of us have witnessed the wonderful progress of Kansas City. Some of us can recall, and I did as we came into the beautiful Union Station, the old depot under the bluff. I also recall that across the street there was an establishment that had the sign of a golden teapot. I do not know that they ever dispensed any tea, but they certainly dispensed other liquid refreshments. Times, however, have changed; and now it is almost impossible to realize that within the span of a human life the old covered ox-drawn wagons left Kansas City over the old Santa Fe Trail, and that now in your beautiful airport the planes come in carrying their precious loads on the wings of the wind from Coast to Coast.

But there is something beyond the material progress of Kansas City, and that is the fascination and the allurements of the West. Those of us who have spent some years in the West always long for it. Somehow, we love it the longer we stay out in the Golden West.

*It grips us harder from day to day
Out in the Golden West.
Mountain and canyon and prairie hold us,
Mother Nature leans to enfold us,
Yea, 'tis better than what you told us,
Out in the Golden West.*

(Applause)

PRESIDENT HALL: The next thing is the President's address.

Dr. Maurice C. Hall read the President's address.

(Applause) (Published in this issue, page 432.)

Dr. A. T. Kinsley made a number of announcements on behalf of the Committee on Local Arrangements. He reported that the registrations had reached the 700 mark. Secretary Hoskins then made some announcements concerning the program.

DR. MAYO: Mr. President, I move that that portion of the President's address dealing with the program for the future be referred to a special committee of three, to report at this meeting of the Association.

DR. T. H. FERGUSON: I second the motion.

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT HALL: I will name that committee later.

Dr. Hoskins will read the minutes of the last meeting.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Mr. President and Members: I have here the numbers of the JOURNAL containing the proceedings of our 1930 meeting. I am presenting them to the Association in printed form in lieu of reading them at this time.

DR. E. B. ACKERMAN: I move that the minutes be accepted as published.

DR. FERGUSON: I second the motion.

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT HALL: Before this session adjourns, I am going to make this statement: That we will meet at two o'clock this afternoon and that meeting will begin approximately at two o'clock on the assumption that everybody who is interested will be here at that time, and if they are not here at that time they are not interested or cannot get here. So try to get in at two o'clock. We might just as well keep this thing approximately on schedule and not have one of those midnight sessions at the end of the meeting. Is there any further business, Mr. Secretary?

SECRETARY HOSKINS: None.

DR. FERGUSON: I move that we adjourn.

DR. N. F. WILLIAMS: I second the motion.

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried, and the session adjourned at 12:15 p. m. . . .

RECESS

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 25, 1931

The second general session was called to order by President Hall. at 2:15 p. m.

PRESIDENT HALL: The report of the Executive Board will be deferred for a short time. In the meantime we have the report of the Secretary-Editor, Dr. Hoskins.

. . . Secretary Hoskins read the report of the Secretary-Editor. . . . (Applause)

Report of the Secretary-Editor

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

The form of the annual report of the Secretary-Editor has become more or less standardized with the passage of time, as will be seen from a comparison of reports rendered and published during recent years. A great deal of the work that is done in the office of the Association is more or less routine. A great deal of time and study has been devoted to working out methods for keeping records which are peculiar to an office of this kind. The experience that has been gained, during the past nine years, has enabled us to decide, in large measure, just what are the best methods for handling our records and keeping our information, of one kind or another, strictly up to date.

The office is gradually becoming very much of an information bureau, not only for veterinarians, but for many others who are not veterinarians but who frequently are directed to the office by veterinarians, for the purpose of securing information of various kinds. This phase of our activities has developed to a point where it requires almost the entire time of an experienced clerk to maintain our records and lists in a strictly up-to-date manner, so that accurate information of all sorts is immediately available when wanted. We have learned by experience how to anticipate approximately 75 per cent of the requests which are made of us, but from time to time we receive inquiries for information which is not immediately available, for the simple reason that it has not been collected and compiled.

The opportunity is taken at this time to mention briefly this phase of our work, as it is not generally appreciated by our membership how much of our time is taken to look after these particular activities. Many of the requests for information received are of such a varied sort that it would necessitate the preparation of a list of considerable length to enumerate only a portion of them.

The amount of correspondence which we now have with persons who are not veterinarians, or with organizations of a non-veterinary character, is noticeably increasing right along. No opportunity has been overlooked to secure the representation of the A. V. M. A. in quite a number of publications of various kinds that are issued either regularly or at irregular intervals. The listing of our Association in directories of one kind or another brings us an endless stream of correspondence and questionnaires. We make an effort to take care of these promptly and to supply information concerning the Association and its activities, whenever the opportunity is afforded. Several interesting lines of correspondence have developed as a result of this phase of our activities.

Correspondence with our members and with veterinarians who are not members has been unusually heavy the past year. In seeking for a possible reason for this increase in the number of letters received at the office, it has been suggested that veterinarians have not been very busy professionally and have had more time for letter-writing. However, upon inquiry we find that most veterinarians, exclusive of those in some of our large cities, have been fairly busy the past year. Many veterinarians report collections slow, or very poor in some cases. Small-animal practice seems to have suffered more from the effects of the business depression than other branches of the profession.

One phase of this report, in which everybody will undoubtedly be interested, is some comment on finances, with particular reference to the collection of dues. It is very pleasing to be able to report that our members have paid their dues much better than we had anticipated, earlier in the year. As a matter of fact, we have been able to maintain our approximate membership strength of one year ago. Last year we were able to report a total membership of 4,526, which number was corrected to September 1, 1930. On the same basis this year, the indications are that we will have approximately 4,531 members on the books September 1. This estimate gives effect to the applicants who will become members September 1, and resignations to be acted upon at this meeting.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

Table I shows the number of members with 1931 dues paid, as well as the number of delinquents. It is a pleasure to report that the states of Arizona,

TABLE I—*Payment of dues and distribution of membership*

STATE, ETC.	PAID*	D-1†	D-2‡	D-3§	TOTAL
Alabama.....	28	7	2	0	37
*Arizona.....	12	0	0	0	12
Arkansas.....	16	2	1	0	19
California.....	303	41	14	0	358
Colorado.....	42	4	1	0	47
Connecticut.....	42	2	0	0	44
Delaware.....	10	2	0	0	12
Dist. of Columbia.....	51	3	0	0	54
Florida.....	42	1	1	0	44
Georgia.....	29	2	2	0	33
Idaho.....	20	6	3	0	29
Illinois.....	206	36	27	0	269
Indiana.....	130	20	14	0	164
Iowa.....	246	34	11	0	291
Kansas.....	137	3	4	0	144
Kentucky.....	40	4	1	0	45
Louisiana.....	24	1	1	0	26
*Maine.....	12	1	0	0	13
Maryland.....	52	5	4	0	61
Massachusetts.....	82	5	1	0	88
Michigan.....	145	17	18	1	181
Minnesota.....	174	11	8	1	194
Mississippi.....	24	2	2	0	28
Missouri.....	121	13	5	0	139
Montana.....	19	1	1	0	21
Nebraska.....	83	6	3	0	92
Nevada.....	13	2	1	0	16
New Hampshire.....	9	0	1	0	10
New Jersey.....	89	7	3	1	100
New Mexico.....	11	1	0	0	12
New York.....	236	17	17	0	270
North Carolina.....	22	7	10	1	40
North Dakota.....	36	10	1	0	47
Ohio.....	239	34	14	2	289
Oklahoma.....	45	3	0	0	48
Oregon.....	34	4	1	0	39
Pennsylvania.....	257	38	39	0	334
Rhode Island.....	11	1	1	0	13
South Carolina.....	18	3	3	0	24
South Dakota.....	52	8	5	0	65
Tennessee.....	22	1	2	0	25
Texas.....	117	14	7	0	148
*Utah.....	16	0	0	0	16
Vermont.....	18	3	1	0	22
Virginia.....	47	4	1	0	52
Washington.....	48	3	1	0	52
West Virginia.....	23	1	2	0	26
Wisconsin.....	115	22	3	0	140
Wyoming.....	8	0	0	0	8
*Alaska.....	2	0	0	0	2
*Canal Zone.....	5	0	0	0	5
Hawaii.....	13	1	1	0	15
*Porto Rico.....	3	0	0	0	3
Philippines.....	16	3	0	0	19
Canada.....	123	24	10	2	159
*Cuba.....	9	0	1	0	10
*Mexico.....	4	0	0	0	4
*Foreign.....	28	0	0	0	28
Honorary.....					45
Totals.....	3789	440	249	8	4531

*Indicates dues for 1931 are paid.

†Indicates dues for 1931 are unpaid.

‡Indicates dues for 1930 and 1931 are unpaid.

§Indicates dues for 1929, 1930 and 1931 are unpaid.

Utah and Wyoming have no delinquents (shown by a star *). Alaska, Canal Zone, Hawaii and Porto Rico enjoy the same distinction. Some fifteen foreign countries, including Mexico, have thirty-two members—all in good standing.

Table II is being published so that our members may have an opportunity to note the trend in membership strength during the past nine years, as well as the payment of dues during the same period. In connection with the payment of dues for 1931, attention is directed to the fact that 1931 delinquents have been sent one less notice, up to the time of the annual meeting, than is usually customary. Fourth notices will be mailed on or about September 1.

TABLE II—Composite report on membership strength and payment of dues for the years 1923-1931 (refer to table I)

ANNUAL REPORT	PAID	D-1	D-2	D-3	HON-ORARY	TOTAL MEMBERS
1923	2995	569	403		38	4005
1924	3017	285	473		41	3816
1925	3094	267	244		40	3645
1926	3032	85	228	230*	42	3617
1927	3218	191	63	146	45	3663
1928	3447	183	143	9	47	3829
1929	3941	221	104	9	47	4322
1930	3961	364	146	9	46	4526
1931	3789	440	249	8	45	4531

*The A. V. M. A. year for the payment of dues was changed from Sept. 1-Sept. 1 to the calendar year at this point.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

There has been a very decided falling off in the number of applications for membership received during the past year. This was anticipated, in view of the economic conditions which have prevailed throughout the country, for the period covered by this report. With very few exceptions, our resident secretaries have not considered it advisable to inaugurate any membership campaigns in their respective territories. In spite of this, however, we have received more than the usual number of what we term unsolicited applications. These have been received from veterinarians who either never had been members of the Association before, or who had been members at some time in the past. The former members had dropped out of the Association for some reason or other and then wrote in, asking for information concerning reinstatement. Quite a few of the applicants, during the past year, have been recent graduates of our veterinary colleges who were junior members while they were students. This is an encouraging sign.

Table III shows the distribution of the applications during the past year, and it is of interest to note that thirty-two of our states are represented, as well as the District of Columbia, Canada, Cuba, Argentina, Chili, Honduras and the Philippines.

By including with the applications filed during the year, those that were received at the Los Angeles meeting and not included in the 1930 report, we are able to show a total of 198 applications filed during the year which closed July 23, 1931, which number includes all applications given first listing in the JOURNAL for the twelve issues from September, 1930, to August, 1931, inclusive. (Applications received since July 23, including a considerable number already filed at this meeting, will be given first listing in the September issue of the JOURNAL, and will be included in the report for next year.)

By excluding the applications filed at Los Angeles last year, and including about a dozen received since the table was compiled, in order to get a better idea of the distribution of those received during the time between the 1930 and the 1931 conventions, we find that Ohio leads with 18 applications to her credit, largely through the activities of our resident secretary for Ohio, Dr.

W. F. Guard. Kansas follows with 16 applications, and right here it should be mentioned that Dr. E. J. Frick, our resident secretary for Kansas, put on the only really intensive membership campaign of the year. Missouri follows with 14, then Minnesota and New York with 13 apiece, and Iowa with 12.

California appears in the table as heading the list, but 20 of the applications credited to the Golden State were filed either just before or at the Los Angeles convention. California has now led the list for three successive years, with a total of 191 applications during the three periods. Ohio has been in second place in two of the three years, and led the list in 1928.

TABLE III—Distribution of applications, year ended July 23, 1931

STATE	APPLI- CANTS	STATE	APPLI- CANTS
California.....	25	Connecticut.....	2
Ohio.....	18	Cuba.....	2
Minnesota.....	17	Dist. of Columbia.....	2
Kansas.....	15	Kentucky.....	2
Missouri.....	14	Mississippi.....	2
New York.....	13	Louisiana.....	2
Iowa.....	12	North Carolina.....	2
Texas.....	7	Utah.....	2
Canada.....	6	Virginia.....	2
Nebraska.....	6	Washington.....	2
Pennsylvania.....	6	Argentina.....	1
Arizona.....	4	Chili.....	1
Idaho.....	4	Colorado.....	1
Illinois.....	4	Florida.....	1
Alabama.....	3	Honduras.....	1
Georgia.....	3	Maryland.....	1
Massachusetts.....	3	Oregon.....	1
Michigan.....	3	Philippines.....	1
New Jersey.....	3	Wisconsin.....	1
Oklahoma.....	3		
		Total.....	198

During the past four years, twelve states have contributed 1135 new members, approximately 25 per cent of our present total membership. These twelve states (see table IV) contain about 63 per cent of the veterinarians in the United States, and about 65 per cent of the members of the A. V. M. A. in the United States, but the 1135 new members represent almost 74 per cent of the applications received during the four-year period, from veterinarians in the United States, forty-five having been received from Canada, U. S. possessions and foreign countries.

TABLE IV—Distribution of applications in twelve largest states, 1927-1931

STATE	APPLI- CANTS	STATE	APPLI- CANTS
California.....	209	Michigan.....	73
Pennsylvania.....	143	Texas.....	70
Ohio.....	125	Wisconsin.....	63
Iowa.....	109	New York.....	59
Illinois.....	93	Kansas.....	58
Minnesota.....	76	Missouri.....	57
		Total.....	1135

DEATHS

Following a custom adopted several years ago, we are giving only the names and addresses of members whose deaths have been reported during the year. In all cases, full obituaries have been published in the JOURNAL, from month to month. The list this year includes the name of one honorary member, Professor Railliet, 39 members who were on the active roll at the time of their death, and 12 former members of the Association, a total of 52. The list of deceased members this year contains the names of an unusually large number of members who were intimately identified with the activities of the A. V. M. A., during their careers. We refer to such men as Dr. H. E. Bemis, Dr. A. M. Farrington, Dr. P. A. Fish and Dr. V. A. Moore.

Honorary Member

Railliet, Prof. Honor A., Seine-et-Marne, France

Active Members

Arnold, J. W., Riverside, Calif.
 Atherton, Ira K., College Park, Md.
 Bear, Freddie L., Charleston, Ill.
 Bemis, H. E., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Bescoby, F. H., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Boor, Orville L., Muncie, Ind.
 Bruner, Samuel E., Camp Hill, Pa.
 Caldwell, Joseph H., Coutts, Alta.
 Clark, Henry D., Fitchburg, Mass.
 Cohenour, W. L., East Saint Louis, Ill.
 Coleman, Arthur T., Monrovia, Calif.
 Crooks, Harry F., Chilhowee, Mo.
 Drasky, J. J., Onida, S. Dak.
 Edwards, W. R., Vicksburg, Miss.
 Falconer, Thomas, Alexandria, Minn.
 Feldwisch, H. W., Piqua, Ohio
 Fish, Pierre A., Ithaca, N. Y.
 Fitzpatrick, Dennis B., Falfurrias, Texas.
 Folsom, E. G., Jr., Detroit, Mich.
 Grau, J. A., Spokane, Wash.
 Greaves, H. A., Glenwood, Minn.
 Hill, J. Bryan, Cincinnati, Ohio
 Kellam, M. J., Winnipeg, Man.
 Keyes, H. O., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Lane, L. S., Plain City, Ohio
 Lowell, J. A., Shawnee, Okla.
 Mason, T. S., Helena, Ark.
 Miller, L. E., Corpus Christi, Texas.
 Moore, Veranus A., Ithaca, N. Y.
 Morgan, David B., Neosho, Mo.
 Penniman, Geo. P., Worcester, Mass.
 Roberts, J. H., Northampton, Mass.
 Scheloski, Frank J., Knoxville, Tenn.
 Schmidt, F. C., Portland, Ore.
 Simmons, William H., Louisville, Ky.
 Smith, George W., Hoboken, N. J.
 White, L. A., Chicago, Ill.
 Wright, L. A., Columbus, Wis.

Former Members

Butts, C. E., Brooklyn, Iowa.
 Cliffe, G. W., Upper Sandusky, Ohio.
 Hall, Adrian V., Oxford, Pa.
 Kerr, C. L. E., Memphis, Tenn.
 McBride, Archibald, Paterson, N. J.
 Maulfair, Chauncey D., McNabb, Ill.
 Mooberry, Clive W., Morton, Ill.

Nesbitt, R. E., Clinton, Ill.
 Robinson, Paul L., Chicago, Ill.
 Sihler, C. J., Kansas City, Kans.
 Vance, Jasper C., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Vans Agnew, Col. Robert, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

RESIGNATIONS

The resignations of twenty-eight members are being presented to the Association at this meeting. Some of them were received during the latter part of 1930, to take effect December 31, 1930. The others were received after January 1, 1931, to become effective at different times during the current year. The reasons for resigning are various, including old age, physical disability, retirement, entering other business, etc. The names of the members resigning follow. The date terminating the membership is given in each case.

Anderson, M. O., Portland, Ore. (Dec. 31, 1930)
 Boyd, H. W., Nyack, N. Y. (Dec. 31, 1930)
 Brimhall, S. D., Covert, Mich. (Dec. 31, 1930)
 Brown, L. D., Hamilton, Mo. (Dec. 31, 1930)
 Cowgill, D. L., Rio, Wis. (Feb. 28, 1931)
 Darling, Robert, San Diego, Calif. (Dec. 31, 1931)
 Ellis, Willis V., Sioux City, Iowa (Dec. 31, 1930)
 Glass, Alexander, Essington, Pa. (Dec. 31, 1930)
 Hanvey, Lt. Col. Geo. A., Jr., Abbeville, S. C. (Dec. 31, 1930)
 Jennings, C. G., Morris, Minn. (Dec. 31, 1930)
 Joly, A., Waterville, Maine (Dec. 31, 1930)
 Lanigan, O. J., Saint Paul, Minn. (Dec. 31, 1930)
 Latshaw, W. F., Shelbyville, Ind. (Dec. 31, 1930)
 Meyer, Leo P., Convoy, Ohio (Dec. 31, 1930)
 Michels, C. B., Chester, Ill. (Dec. 31, 1930)
 Mount, Stuart C., Milwaukee, Wis. (Dec. 31, 1930)
 Parkerson, Chas. A., Jr., Philadelphia, Pa. (Dec. 31, 1930)
 Patterson, E. E., Detroit, Mich. (Dec. 31, 1931)
 Patterson, J. E., Detroit, Mich. (Dec. 31, 1931)
 Peterson, Louis N., Canon City, Colo. (Dec. 31, 1930)
 Potteiger, Albert R., Selinsgrove, Pa. (Dec. 31, 1931)
 Stetson, Henry C., Saint Johnsbury, Vt. (Dec. 31, 1930)
 Ungar, E. B., McAdam, N. B. (June 30, 1931)
 Waghorn, T. G., Brockville, Ont. (Dec. 31, 1930)
 Wanke, V. F., Belleville, Wis. (June 30, 1931)
 Willoughby, L. E., Princeton, W. Va. (Dec. 31, 1930)
 Wilson, Col. John H., London, Ont. (Dec. 31, 1929)
 Wimsett, I. G., Wellington, Kans. (Mar. 31, 1931)

MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY

No A. V. M. A. membership directory was published during the past year, mainly for the reason that the edition published during 1930 did not make its appearance until the middle of the year. The many changes that have taken place during the past 14 months suggest the desirability of publishing a new edition just as soon as possible after this meeting. The most opportune time for publishing a new edition of the directory is just as soon as possible after all appointments have been made and committees organized for the new year.

In connection with the next edition of the directory, we have been studying plans for doing several things that have been suggested from time to time. A suggested improvement that has been commented upon favorably, every time it has been discussed, is the inclusion of the proper information to show the college and year of graduation of each member. The adoption of this suggestion would merely be one step in the direction of the publication of what might be termed a veterinary blue book. There is a constant demand for something of this kind, and opinion seems to be practically unanimous that the American Veterinary Medical Association is the proper body to sponsor the publication of such a book. It is believed that with the proper planning and management,

a book of this kind could be published at no expense to the Association, through sales of copies of the book at a price that would return to the Association the cost of production.

MEMBERSHIP SIGNS

Shortly after the Los Angeles meeting, we announced that A. V. M. A. membership signs were available to our members at a cost of one dollar each. The sign has been described and illustrated in the JOURNAL, and has received only favorable comments from members who have expressed themselves. About 300 have been purchased and as we have about 700 more on hand, in which considerable capital is tied up, it is hoped that more members will take advantage of this ethical way of telling the public that they are members of the A. V. M. A.

CARD INDEX

Considerable progress has been made in the preparation of our card index of graduate veterinarians, and it is with considerable satisfaction that we are able to report that the end of this big job is now in sight. We now have complete lists of the graduates of approximately 30 of the veterinary colleges which have existed in the United States and Canada, during the past 60 years. The lists of about 15 institutions are incomplete, and in some cases we lack reliable information for only a class or two.

STUDENT CHAPTERS

Our roll of student chapters was increased by two during the year, and we now have eleven of these chapters organized, with over 800 junior members. The new chapters are located at the Colorado Agricultural College and the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. The applications for the organization of these chapters were formally approved by the Executive Board. At the present time there remains only one recognized veterinary college in the United States without a student chapter of the A. V. M. A. There is also one institution in Canada without a student chapter.

LIABILITY INSURANCE

A renewed interest in the question of liability insurance for veterinarians has been shown during the past year, and our records show that 207 members of the Association have availed themselves of the privileges of this particular sort of insurance.

A number of other questions involving different kinds of insurance for veterinarians are being investigated. Among these is the question of the proper rating of veterinarians who apply for accident insurance. Another question involves employers' liability insurance, in the case of veterinarians maintaining hospitals in states where liability insurance laws are in operation. Still another question involves the proper rating of veterinary hospitals, in connection with fire insurance. A number of factors complicate the latter question, as a result of the great variety of structures which are today designated by the proprietors as veterinary hospitals. These range all the way from the familiar livery stable, of the past, down to structures of various kinds that have been remodeled for so-called veterinary hospital purposes. These include old dwellings, stores and other structures.

MEETINGS ATTENDED

One thing that stands out in the accomplishments of the past year is the large number of meetings that have been attended by your President, Dr. Hall. It has not only been possible for him to attend meetings of associations that have received visits from former national officers, but several new associations have been added to the list, this year.

The number of meetings attended by your Secretary is smaller this year, as compared with the year previous. One reason for this is the larger number of meetings attended by President Hall and a second reason has been the inability of your Secretary to give the time necessary to making the trips, incidental to attending meetings in states any considerable distance away.

Meetings attended by the President, Dr. Maurice C. Hall, were as follows:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
1930		
Oct. 23	Philadelphia, Pa.	Pa. State Vet. Med. Asso.
Oct. 24-25	Philadelphia, Pa.	Conference with Secretary Hoskins
Nov. 19-21	Kansas City, Mo.	Missouri Valley Vet. Asso.
Nov. 24-25	Boston, Mass.	New England Vet. Med. Asso.
Nov. 27—	Chicago, Ill.	Executive Board, A. V. M. A.
Dec. 5—		Amer. Soc. Animal Production
		U. S. Live Stock Sanitary Asso.
		Federal and State Res. Workers
		Nat. Asso. of B. A. I. Vets.

1931

Jan. 7-8	Columbis, Ohio	Ohio State Vet. Med. Asso.
Jan. 13-16	Des Moines, Iowa	Iowa Vet. Med. Asso.
Jan. 19-20	Birmingham, Ala.	Southern States Vet. Med. Asso.
Jan. 19-24	Blacksburg, Va.	Va. Poly. Inst. Conference for Grad. Vets.
Mar. 18-20	Columbus, Ohio	Ohio State Univ. Conference of Vets.
May 27-28	Springfield, Ill.	Illinois State Vet. Med. Asso.
June 29-30	Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	Wisconsin Vet. Med. Asso.
July 2-3	Saint Paul, Minn.	Minnesota State Vet. Med. Society
July 6-7	Fargo, N. Dak.	North Dakota Vet. Med. Asso.
July 22-23	Bozeman, Mont.	Montana Vet. Med. Asso.
July 28-30	Corvallis, Ore.	Northwestern Vet. Med. Asso.
Aug. 10	Reno, Nev.	Nevada Vet. Med. Asso.
Aug. 12	Los Angeles, Calif.	Southern California Vet. Med. Asso.

Meetings attended by the Secretary during the year were as follows:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
1930		
Aug. 26-29	Los Angeles, Calif.	Amer. Vet. Med. Asso.
Sept. 2	San Francisco, Calif.	Bay Counties Vet. Med. Asso.
Sept. 19	East Lansing, Mich.	Achievement Celebration (tuberculosis-free state)
Oct. 8	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Eastern Iowa Vet. Asso.
Oct. 9	Sioux City, Iowa	Interstate Vet. Asso.
Oct. 23	Philadelphia, Pa.	Pa. State Vet. Med. Asso.
Oct. 24-25	Philadelphia, Pa.	Conference with President Hall
Nov. 14-15	Washington, D. C.	Conference with Extension officials
Nov. 20	Adrian, Mich.	Michigan-Ohio Vet. Med. Asso.
Dec. 3-5	Chicago, Ill.	Executive Board, A. V. M. A.
		U. S. Live Stock Sanitary Asso.

1931

Jan. 27-29	East Lansing, Mich.	Michigan State Coll. Short Course
May 14	Adrian, Mich.	Michigan-Ohio Vet. Med. Asso.
May 27	Jackson, Mich.	Central Michigan Vet. Med. Asso.
June 23-24	East Lansing, Mich.	Michigan State Vet. Med. Asso.
July 16	Toledo, Ohio	Northwestern Ohio Vet. Med. Asso.

Journal

One year ago, it was reported that the business recession of the year just closed had had a noticeable effect upon the receipts for advertising in the JOURNAL. This year we have experienced a further slight decline, and in addition a slight falling off in the revenues of the JOURNAL derived from other sources. However, by economizing in every available way, it has been possible for us to reduce our expenses approximately \$1,500.00, this decrease being divided among practically all of the items of expense that enter into the publication of the JOURNAL.

Operations for the year July 1, 1930, to June 30, 1931, show a profit of approximately \$2,500 against about \$3,300.00 for the year preceding. While our income for the year covered by this report was reduced approximately 8½ per cent over the year before, we were able to reduce our expenses for the period about 6¼ per cent.

A statement is attached to this report, showing detailed account of the various expenses incurred in connection with the JOURNAL.

JOURNAL FINANCES

July 1, 1930—June 30, 1931

Income

Advertising, subscriptions, reprints* and binders.....	\$12,482.91
Association dues (60% to JOURNAL).....	12,656.84
	\$25,139.75

Expense

Rent.....	\$ 1,269.00
Salaries.....	4,538.68
Printing JOURNAL (twelve issues).....	13,365.44
Envelopes.....	165.58
Postage.....	738.30
Half-tones, etchings, etc.....	647.51
Abstracts.....	275.00
Reprints*.....	1,332.50
Office equipment.....	62.98
Sundry expenses†.....	232.19
	\$22,627.18

*Amounts offset each other, as reprints are supplied at actual cost.

†Includes \$24.25 for old journals.

JOURNAL CONTENTS

The make-up of the twelve numbers of the JOURNAL published during the calendar year 1930 does not show any material deviation from previous years, except in two departments. It is pleasing to note the increase in the number of short, interesting articles being received for our department, "Clinical and Case Reports." The number of these reports published during 1930 just doubled the number published during 1926. Every year, since 1925, has shown an increase, and the number of reports published during 1930 was exactly 33½ per cent more than the number published during 1929.

The other department of the JOURNAL to be commented upon at this time is our "Abstract Department," in charge of Dr. M. W. Emmel, of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. During the year 1930, we published abstracts of 154 scientific articles, appearing in other publications. This number is considerably more than the total number of abstracts published during the five-year period from 1925 to 1929 inclusive.

We are confronted with a real problem when it comes to the publication of the papers presented at our annual conventions. The average number of papers published in the JOURNAL, as having been presented at our 1927, 1928, 1929 and 1930 conventions, is approximately 38. The program for this convention lists 52 papers. A careful analysis of 150 convention papers published in the JOURNAL during recent years, with either the discussion in full or an abstract of the discussion, shows that these papers averaged slightly over 10 pages in length. If all papers listed on the program for this meeting are presented and published, and if they are of average length, as determined by papers of previous conventions, it means that we will have to set aside approximately 500 pages in the JOURNAL, during the coming year, for the publication of these papers.

The average amount of space allotted to papers in each issue of the JOURNAL is about 80. On this basis, approximately six numbers of the JOURNAL will be required to accommodate the convention papers, this year. One issue of the JOURNAL is devoted to the publication of the proceedings of each annual meeting, and one other number, during the year, is set aside for the publication of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association. This results in leaving only four numbers of the JOURNAL for the publication of all other papers received during the year. We have

been obliged to decline to accept quite a number of valuable contributions, offered the JOURNAL during the past year, on account of our inability to accommodate them.

TABLE V—*Journal contents, 1925-1930*

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Editorials.....	52	35	46	33	33	34
Papers.....	131	116	93	89	123	119
Case reports.....	21	26	33	35	39	52
State board examinations announced...	4	8	5	7	3	9
Meeting dates announced.....	174	199	188	200	192	204
Meetings reported.....	123	87	94	96	90	84
Book reviews.....	15	15	20	6	4	12
Abstracts.....	36	29	20	6	22	154
Commencements reported.....	12	13	14	13	12	13
Obituary notices.....	101	90	89	99	107	92
Personal items.....	550	536	562	523	449	413
Miscellaneous items.....	132	176	317	90	112	168
Communications.....	12	25	12	16	1	3
Publications received.....	..	87	117	96	99	195
Army veterinary service announcements	17	24	12	19	17	19
A. V. M. A. proceedings (pages).....	104	128	140	160	116	99
U. S. L. S. S. A. proceedings (pages)...	264	284	286	193
Illustrations.....	184	147	237	218	223	222

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Your Secretary-Editor has continued to receive splendid coöperation and support from all officers of the Association, all members of the Executive Board, the officers of our several sections, our long list of resident secretaries, as well as the members of our numerous standing and special committees. In turn, we have tried to be of every possible service to all of these officers and committees, by lightening their labors, whenever possible. Some officers and some committees are able to make much more use of the facilities offered by our office than in the case of others. Again the experience gained, during past years, has been of inestimable value in enabling us to know how we can coöperate with officers and committees, and we are frequently in a position to anticipate their needs. On several occasions it has been possible for us to avoid needless duplication of effort, and incidentally this has resulted in a saving of money for the Association. It is to be hoped that this sort of coöperation can be extended as time goes on.

This report is being supplemented with a brief report to the Executive Board, containing a number of recommendations. These will require the careful study of the Executive Board, before they are in proper form for presentation to the Association.

Respectfully submitted,

H. PRESTON HOSKINS,

Secretary-Editor.

PRESIDENT HALL: You have heard the report of the Secretary-Editor. What is your pleasure?

DR. N. S. MAYO: Mr. President, I believe that it is customary to refer this report to the Executive Board, and I so move.

DR. N. F. WILLIAMS: I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

PRESIDENT HALL: We will now go back to the first order of business, which was temporarily suspended, the report of the Executive Board.

DR. C. P. FITCH: Mr. President, before we proceed with that I would like to ask, as a matter of information, because there was so much confusion at the end of the session this morning, whether any action was taken in regard to sending greetings to the National Veterinary Association of Great Britain and Ireland.

PRESIDENT HALL: No action was taken at that time.

DR. FITCH: If I may have this privilege, Mr. President, I would like to move, at this time, that the American Veterinary Medical Association authorize its President and Secretary to cable the greetings of this Association to the National Veterinary Association of Great Britain and Ireland, now in session at Norwich.

DR. MAYO: I second the motion.

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Mr. President, I think that this would be an appropriate time to show a certain communication to the members of this Association. It is a document which Major Duncan brought with him on his visit to the United States in June from the National Veterinary Medical Association of Great Britain and Ireland, and it is addressed to our brother members of the American Veterinary Medical Association.

. . . Secretary Hoskins read the parchment from the National Veterinary Medical Association of Great Britain and Ireland signed by Dr. P. J. Simpson, President. . . .
(Applause)

DR. C. A. CARY: I should like to ask if we are going to reply to that with a cable.

PRESIDENT HALL: I take it that American customs on cablegrams are not necessarily parallel to English customs on parchment.

We will now listen to the financial statement of the Treasurer, Dr. Jacob.

DR. M. JACOB: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: The brief report which I have to offer covers the period from January 1 to August 7, 1931. The annual report covering the year ending December 31, 1930, has already been prepared and submitted in

*National Veterinary Medical Association
of Great Britain and Ireland.*

*2, Verulam Buildings,
Gray's Inn,
London, W.C.1.*

To *Our Brother Members of the:-
American Veterinary Medical Association,
Greeting.*

*The President, Council and Members of the National
Veterinary Medical Association of Great Britain
and Ireland desire to take the opportunity afforded by their visit
to the United States of America of their esteemed colleague
Major George William Dunkin, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.H.,*

*— to extend to the —
American Veterinary Medical Association
the hand of fraternal fellowship, and a cordial assurance of their
high appreciation of the valuable contribution which the American
Veterinary Medical Association is making towards the
achievement of our common ideals — the fostering of the corporate
spirit amongst Veterinarians and the advancement of Veterinary Science.*

*May success and prosperity continue to reward the noble
work of the American Veterinary Medical Association!*

SEAL

*Signed this 27th day of April 1931.
On behalf of the National Veterinary Medical
Association of Great Britain and Ireland*

P. J. Simpson President

GREETINGS FROM THE NATIONAL VETERINARY MEDICAL
ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

detail to the Executive Board. In addition to that, a financial statement covering the past year has appeared in the JOURNAL, to which I am sure you have all had access.

. . . Dr. Jacob read the financial statement. . . .

Financial Report

JANUARY 1, 1931, TO AUGUST 7, 1931

Bank overdraft, December 31, 1930 (corrected).....	\$ 15.73
Receipts for the period.....	28,802.93
Total.....	\$28,787.20
Expenditures, same period.....	18,884.73
Balance.....	\$ 9,902.47
Placed on time deposit.....	4,810.23
Amount of cash in checking accounts, August 7, 1931.....	\$ 5,092.24
Revolving fund in hands of Dr. Hoskins.....	500.00
Amount of cash exclusive of time deposits.....	\$ 5,592.24
Cash on time deposit, August 7, 1931.....	39,947.90
Total cash resources.....	\$45,540.14
Bonds (Par \$9,000.00) at purchase price.....	8,674.64
Total assets, August 7, 1931.....	\$54,214.78
Total assets, December 31, 1930.....	\$44,446.58
Increase for the period.....	\$ 9,768.20

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS

<i>Fund</i>	<i>Cash</i>	<i>Time Deposits</i>	<i>Bonds (Cost)</i>	<i>Totals</i>
A. V. M. A.....	\$1,382.21		\$5,821.94	\$ 7,204.15
Journal.....	4,210.03	\$39,947.90	2,852.70	47,010.63
	\$5,592.24	\$39,947.90	\$8,674.64	\$54,214.78

A. V. M. A. FUND

Bank overdraft, December 31, 1930 (corrected).....	\$ 403.11
Outstanding checks paid.....	506.51
Total.....	\$ 909.62
Revolving fund in hands of Dr. Hoskins.....	\$ 500.00
Receipts during period.....	8,506.86
	\$ 9,006.86
Total.....	\$ 8,097.24
Expenditures during period.....	\$ 5,715.03
Balance.....	\$ 2,382.21
Revolving fund in hands of Dr. Hoskins.....	500.00
	\$ 1,882.21
Loan repaid Journal Fund.....	1,000.00
Bank balance, August 7, 1931.....	\$ 882.21
(Checks outstanding, August 7, 1931—None)	

JOURNAL FUND

Bank balance, December 31, 1930 (corrected).....	\$ 1,647.33
Less outstanding checks paid.....	753.44
Balance.....	\$ 893.89
Receipts during period.....	20,296.07
Total.....	\$21,189.96
Expenditures during period.....	13,169.70
Balance.....	\$ 8,020.26
Placed on time deposit.....	4,810.23
Balance.....	\$ 3,210.03
Loan repaid from A. V. M. A. Fund.....	1,000.00
Bank balance, August 7, 1931.....	\$ 4,210.03
(Checks outstanding, August 7, 1931—None)	

SALMON MEMORIAL FUND

Receipts during period:	
Interest on First Mortgage Bonds (5½%).....	\$302.50
Interest on Liberty Bonds (4¼%).....	10.62
Interest on certificate of deposit.....	12.05
	\$325.17
Disbursements during period:	
John C. Stevenson.....	300.00
Balance.....	\$ 25.17
Certificate of deposit.....	25.17
Fund now invested as follows:	
Fidelity Trust Co. First Mortgage Bonds.....	\$ 5,500.00
U. S. Liberty Bonds.....	500.00
Certificate of deposit.....	410.83
Amount of Fund, August 7, 1931.....	\$ 6,410.83
Amount of Fund, December 31, 1930.....	6,385.66
Increase for the period.....	\$ 25.17

DR. JACOB: I want to call your attention to the apparent increase in our assets, that that should not be misunderstood. Last year, during the California meeting, I gave a report which showed an increase for the period up to that time of between \$8,000 and \$9,000, and yet at the end of the year the increase for the entire year amounted to only \$1,249.21. In other words, from now until the end of the year, our receipts will be less and our expenditures will be more, so that by the end of the fiscal year we may not show any increase, and in fact may fall behind. (Applause)

PRESIDENT HALL: You have heard the report of the Treasurer. What is your pleasure?

DR. MAYO: I move that it be referred to the Executive Board.

. . . The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT HALL: The next order of business will be the deferred report of the Executive Board. Dr. Hoskins will present it.

Report of the Executive Board

SECRETARY HOSKINS: On account of the nature of this report it will have to be presented in sections, at different times during the meeting.

The first section of the report covers resignations. It has been customary to have the Association act on all resignations. That has become an established custom, although it was pointed out, in the Executive Board meeting yesterday, that there is no provision for it in the Constitution and By-laws. The list of resignations for all reasons this year contains twenty-eight names. Dr. MacKellar has suggested that I ask your wishes in the matter. Do you want to hear the list of twenty-eight names?

DR. MAYO: Mr. President, I move that the resignations be accepted by the Executive Board and the parties notified.

. . . The motion was duly seconded. . . .

PRESIDENT HALL: It has been moved and seconded that these resignations be accepted by the Executive Board and the parties notified without further action by the house. Are there any remarks on the question?

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Last year charges were preferred against one of our members, Dr. B. T. Woodward, for violation of the code of ethics. The charges were in connection with the appearance of his photograph and a statement over his signature in connection with an advertisement of a proprietary remedy, this advertisement having appeared in a number of farm papers.

Dr. Woodward was asked to appear before the Executive Board at this meeting; and I understand from Dr. MacKellar that he had every intention of being here, but was prevented from being here at the last moment on account of circumstances over which he had no control.

The Executive Board received a very comprehensive reply from Dr. Woodward who attempted to defend his position. Dr. Woodward, as many of you know, is connected with the H. Clay Glover Company, of New York City, in the capacity of Veterinary Director; and his activities in that connection have prompted the writing of quite a large number of letters to me as Secretary arising the question of ethics.

After giving the case a very thorough study and going over every phase of it, a motion prevailed that the Executive Board recommend to the Association that Dr. Woodward be expelled from the American Veterinary Medical Association.

DR. C. A. CARY: I move that the Association approve the recommendation of the Executive Board.

DR. T. A. SIGLER: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT HALL: It has been moved and seconded that the Association approve the recommendation of the Executive Board to expel Dr. Woodward from the American Veterinary Medical Association on charges of unethical behavior. Is there any discussion of this motion?

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: The next item is a report of the Special Committee on Awards. This is a special committee of the Executive Board. Dr. O. V. Brumley is Chairman, with Drs. N. F. Williams and George Hilton as members. This report was presented to the Board at the meeting yesterday, and the Board recommended that the proposition be laid before the Association for approval.

Secretary Hoskins read the report.

Report of the Special Committee on Awards

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Committee begs leave to submit the following report:

In order to make a proper and complete study of this question, the Committee decided to obtain information from other representative national organizations in regard to what they are doing at the present time in recognition of members of their respective organizations for meritorious service and also their reaction relative to such procedure.

Accordingly letters and questionnaires were mailed to the offices of the following organizations:

- The American Pharmaceutical Association
- National Association of Retail Druggists
- Association of American Universities
- National Research Council
- National Education Association
- Kappa Phi Kappa
- American Bar Association
- American Dental Association
- American Medical Association

Information was obtained from practically all of these organizations and the original letters are hereto attached.

An analysis of these various replies indicates very definitely that, although much study has been given to the question, little has been done by these national organizations in granting awards to members of their respective organizations for meritorious service.

In a few instances gold medals have been awarded for distinguished and meritorious service (e. g. the American Bar Association granted a gold medal

to Honorable Elihu Root for distinguished service) but in no instance has any of the national organizations made such award an annual or more or less regular grant to their respective memberships.

However, the Committee, after making a careful survey and study of this whole question, believes that a suitable award or awards for meritorious service to its membership, in good standing, would be a very commendable and laudable action to be taken by the American Veterinary Medical Association. The Committee believes further, that such an award or awards would be a just recognition of meritorious service rendered by members of the Association and also would be a stimulus to members of the Association to do a better type of service and to place the profession on a higher plane.

CLASSIFICATION OF MEMBERSHIP

Much thought has been given to the classification of the membership of the American Veterinary Medical Association in recommending the granting of such awards. The following classification is hereby recommended:

1. Active members of the American Veterinary Medical Association, in good standing, who are in active practice. This class is to include all phases of veterinary practice.
2. Active members of the American Veterinary Medical Association, in good standing, who are engaged in educational, administrative, public health, or research activities.
3. For scientific exhibits in comparative medicine shown during the meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association, joint meetings of national associations, or other national exhibits, such as world fairs, etc.

This classification of the membership would, in the opinion of the Committee, include all groups in the Association and yet recognize any member equally in the granting of a suitable award for achievement and meritorious service.

TYPE OF AWARD

The type of award has been given much consideration. Owing to the present financial situation throughout the United States, Canada and other countries, it has been decided to recommend a gold medal and a certificate of suitable design and inscription rather than scholarships, grants of money, or other means of remuneration for meritorious service rendered after January 1, 1932.

SELECTION OF MEDAL

The Committee recommends that careful consideration be given to the selection of the gold medals and certificates and that a special committee of three members of the American Veterinary Medical Association be appointed to have suitable medals and certificates designed for the purposes already indicated.

COMMITTEE ON AWARDS

The awarding of such medals for meritorious service should receive most careful consideration. In order to have the various groups of membership in the American Veterinary Medical Association represented and to perpetuate the personnel of the Committee on Awards, it is hereby recommended that the individuals representing the following positions shall constitute the Committee on Awards:

- (a) President of the American Veterinary Medical Association.
- (b) Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture.
- (c) Veterinary Director General of Canada.
- (d) Chairman of the Executive Board of the American Veterinary Medical Association.
- (e) A. V. M. A. Representative to National Research Council.

(In the event that the Veterinary Director General of Canada, or the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture be elected or appointed to any of the offices in the American Veterinary Medical Association designated in paragraphs a, d and e, alternates for service on the Committee on Awards shall be elected by the Executive Board and approved

by the American Veterinary Medical Association. The Alternate shall serve on the Committee on Awards only during the elective or appointive term of the regular member whom he represents.)

The Committee further recommends that only the first two awards (1. Active members of the American Veterinary Medical Association, in good standing, who are in active practice. 2. Active members of the American Veterinary Medical Association, in good standing, who are engaged in educational, administrative, public health or research activities.) should be considered at the present time and awards granted annually, or at the discretion of the Committee on Awards. (Only one award is to be granted annually, in each class, as specified above.)

In the event, in the future, an award is granted to group 3 (for scientific exhibits in comparative medicine shown during the meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association, joint meetings of national associations, or other national exhibits, such a world fairs, etc.) that it be in the form of a suitably inscribed certificate. This recommendation is made with the thought that such exhibits would represent the work of institutions or organizations rather than individuals.

The Committee on Awards shall be given full power to decide the recipients of the awards and in case a suitable candidate or candidates are not available, to defer the granting of such awards until, in their judgment, a candidate or candidates are deemed worthy of such distinction.

This brief report has been formulated after due thought and deliberation by the Committee, with the hope that it will eventually lead to some definite recognition of outstanding members of the American Veterinary Medical Association for meritorious service rendered the profession of veterinary medicine.

Respectfully submitted,
OSCAR V. BRUMLEY, *Chairman.*
GEORGE HILTON
N. F. WILLIAMS.

PRESIDENT HALL: You have heard the report of the Committee on Awards. What do you wish to do with this report?

SECRETARY HOSKINS: As stated, Mr. Chairman, this committee was not a committee of the Association but a special committee of the Executive Board. The Board has heard the report and is recommending it to the Association for adoption. It includes a recommendation for the addition of another regular standing committee, and it will be necessary for us to draft an appropriate amendment to the By-laws to cover that additional committee. The provisions of the report also mean the expenditure of some funds, and for those reasons the Board is recommending the proposition as outlined in the report, for approval by the Association.

DR. MAYO: Mr. President, I move the adoption of the report.

DR. FERGUSON: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT HALL: It has been moved and seconded that the report be adopted. Is there any discussion?

DR. MAYO: Mr. President, there is one feature of that report with which I am not exactly in accord. At the meeting in Montreal some years ago I made a motion, and it was passed, that the

Association recognize meritorious service by a medal. I had in mind at that time the services of our distinguished President. Nothing that I know of was done regarding it except to pass it.*

It seems to me that the granting of a medal annually—I am speaking now of medals only—is too frequent. I think that a medal given by this Association should really mean distinguished service; and it seems to me that if such a medal should be given annually, as it is possible, it will really cheapen the value of that medal as a reward of service. Personally, I would like to see that medal given about once in five years, because I believe that that gives more time to measure the actual value of the distinguished service rendered.

I would move to amend that the gold medal for distinguished services be given not more frequently than once in five years.

DR. N. F. WILLIAMS: Mr. President, the report specifically states that if there is no distinguished service there will be no medal. It has the advantage over Dr. Mayo's recommendation of having no time limit, whereas he would put the time at five years, within which time we must deliver a medal to someone for distinguished service. This report very wisely provided that if there were no service sufficiently distinctive, in the judgment of that committee, there would be no medal awarded.

It is not at all the purpose, Doctor, to award a medal annually. The award of medals was talked over and the Committee thought that they had taken ample precautions to prevent it.

DR. MAYO: It was not necessarily my motion to award it once in five years either. I said that it might be awarded, but not necessarily must be. I withdraw my amendment, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT HALL: I believe that the motion was made to adopt the report and that motion is still before the house for discussion. Is there any further discussion on the motion to adopt the report? If not, are you ready for the question?

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

SECRETARY HOSKINS: That concludes the report of the Executive Board at this time. There are several other items that will have to be reported later, in order to have things come in the

*The minutes of the Montreal meeting show that this suggestion was referred to the Committee on Intelligence and Education, for a recommendation to the Association. At the meeting in Des Moines, in 1924, the report of the Committee on Intelligence and Education contained an adverse recommendation on the proposal for another medal for the Army Veterinary Corps, but no recommendation, one way or the other, on the proposal for a medal in recognition of distinguished service by some member of the profession. EDITOR.

proper sequence.

PRESIDENT HALL: That concludes the report of the Executive Board.

The next thing in order will be nominations for officers. The Chair will entertain nominations for President.

Election of Officers

DR. C. E. COTTON: Gentlemen, our President this morning presented a wonderful address. He presented some suggestions and an outline of a plan that is constructive for this Association to look to and to shoot at and to follow. In this address he stated that in electing officers for this Association we should not undertake to name men as a matter of handing them a bouquet, but that we should choose men whom we knew were in a position to better the conditions of this Association and our profession.

Gentlemen, I wish and it is my privilege to place in nomination a man whom all of you know. He is a man who was educated in New England, Boston; migrated to the South; graduated from a Kansas City school; practiced in the neighborhood of a dozen years as a general practitioner; and then was made State Veterinarian of one of our largest southern states. It has been my privilege, in my work as a control man, to come in contact with this man in groups where we had scraps and fights, in which we all thought that we were right; but I found that this man, with all his scrapping and stubbornness, was broad enough and big enough so that when we had conflicts he could see the other fellow's viewpoint and was ready to make a concession.

He has the viewpoint of the practitioner, and he is gifted with unusual ability as a public speaker. He is a man who has had wide experience from a practitioner's standpoint and from a control standpoint.

It is my pleasure, as one interested in the success of this Association, at this time to place in nomination Dr. N. F. Williams, State Veterinarian of Texas. (Applause)

DR. J. C. WRIGHT: I have had the pleasure of knowing Dr. Williams for twenty years. I was in college with him for three years as a fellow student. Dr. Williams stands well with all the students with whom he went to school and stands well with his fellow practitioners in his own community, in his own state, and in the whole United States. He has no political axe to grind. He is a leader. Not only has he practiced but he has also been in sanitary control work, of which he was asked to take charge by his fellow practitioners.

He has served under three governors of Texas—"Ma" Ferguson, Mr. Moody, and Mr. Harris. Dr. Williams, as I say, has no political axe to grind. He owes nothing to anyone. He is a friend of the practitioner, a friend of the laboratory man, and a friend of the B. A. I. man. I take pleasure in seconding the nomination.

DR. S. L. STEWART: Mr. President and Members of the Association: I have a nomination to make for president of this Association for next year. In making this nomination I have the pleasure of representing a great many veterinarians in the Middle West. The man whom I have in mind and whom I will nominate for President is a man who graduated from Ames, Iowa, twenty-five years ago; and he has been an active member of this Association for a quarter of a century. He is a past president of the Kansas Veterinary Medical Association. He is an honorary member of the Nebraska Association and an honorary member of the Iowa Association. He has contributed to the American Veterinary Medical Association on many programs. He has willingly served on many committees. He has contributed to many state programs and short courses throughout the country. He is a man who is a teacher, a research worker, and a friend of veterinarians. He is a friend of the practicing veterinarians. This man has never asked a favor of this Association.

I have the pleasure of mentioning the name of Dr. R. R. Dykstra, who is dean of the Veterinary College at Manhattan, Kansas. (Prolonged applause)

DR. GEORGE H. GLOVER: Mr. President, of course I realize that that applause was not for me. Gentlemen, I wish to second the nomination of Dr. Dykstra.

Someone has said, "The final test of democracy is its capacity to breed leaders." Also, in that same general statement, I find this: That democracy of opportunity has developed in this country an aristocracy of achievement. We have in our profession then, from that standpoint, many outstanding aristocrats, but there is none it seems to me who is more conspicuous in achievement at this time than Dr. Dykstra. If we are to receive anything in this world, we must give something. Dr. Dykstra has given much. He is a leader, and has been for many years, in veterinary education. In capacity and in character he stands out like a star of the first magnitude.

It seems to me that the time is propitious that Dr. Dykstra should be our leader for the ensuing year, and I certainly take

great pleasure in seconding the nomination of this outstanding veterinarian of whom we are all proud. (Applause)

DR. H. A. WILSON: Some seventy years ago, when this great country of ours was divided from the coast of Maine to the shores of California, we had rather an unpleasant situation existing between the state of Missouri and the state of Kansas. In Missouri we had what were known as "bushwhackers," and in Kansas we had what were known as "redleggers" (they have since changed to bootleggers). (Laughter) Back in those days, it was unsafe for a Missourian to stick his head over the line into Kansas, and I might say that many a good Kansan has viewed the Ozark Hills of this state from the top of a tree. Today, I am thankful to say that no such unpleasant relationship exists between these two middle western states. There is nothing but the greatest of friendship between the population of these two great geographical boundaries. Why, our Missouri boys go over into Kansas to get their wives, and the Kansas bootleggers come into Missouri after the booze. (Laughter) So the only thing that we have to mar this friendship is an occasional Kansas grasshopper who drifts over into Missouri and breaks the wind-shield of a Missouri veterinarian.

Therefore, on behalf of what, I believe, represents the majority of the licensed graduate veterinarians in Missouri and members of this Association from the state of Missouri, it is with pleasure that I second the nomination of my good native-born Kansas friend, Dr. Dykstra. (Applause)

DR. J. S. KOEN: I believe that we have at this meeting the largest attendance of any meeting of this Association in years. It surely augurs well that this should be the largest attended meeting of any in the history of this Association. I believe that this attendance is due largely to the very unusual work of the President who has served during the past year. The program that he outlined for us this morning marks a new epoch or new era for the veterinary profession, whether it be adopted in part or in whole.

The most important question before the Association at this particular time is who shall succeed President Hall. We need a man who is known as Dr. Hall has been known. We need a man who has the executive capacity that Dr. Hall has exhibited. We need a man who can give the time that will be necessary to inaugurate the splendid program that has been proposed for this Association. We need a man who is a maker of veterinarians

as well as an upbuilder of the profession. Such a man is Dean Dykstra. I second the nomination. (Applause)

PRESIDENT HALL: Are there any further nominations?

DR. C. A. CARY: I move that the nominations for President be closed.

The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and carried.

PRESIDENT HALL: The nominations for President are closed. We will proceed to nominations for Vice-President.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: We have provisions for five vice-presidents, and these five officers are designated first, second, third, fourth, and fifth vice-president. The first vice-president is ex officio a member of the Budget Committee, so that it is necessary that the five offices be filled according to the provisions in the By-laws. I am mentioning it at this time for the reason that considerable depends upon the number of nominees. If the number of nominations should not exceed five, of course there would be no contest; and it has usually been customary for someone to make a motion that the five nominees be elected and that they be designated first, second, third, fourth, and fifth vice-president in the order of their nomination. Of course, if there are more than five nominees it will be necessary for us to ballot. In the event of balloting, it has been customary for the candidate receiving the largest number of votes to be designated as first vice-president and the candidate receiving the second highest number as second vice-president, and the third highest as third vice-president, and so on.

PRESIDENT HALL: Are there any nominations for vice-president?

DR. MAYO: Mr. President, I would like to nominate, as Vice-President of this Association, Dr. Clodoaldo A. Arias y Delgado, of Havana, Cuba.

DR. R. S. MACKELLAR: I should like to nominate, as Vice-President, Dr. James T. Glennon, of Newark, New Jersey.

DR. H. A. WILSON: I should like to nominate Major H. J. Juzek, of Ames, Iowa, as Vice-President.

DR. GEORGE H. GLOVER: I should like to nominate, as Vice-President, Dr. I. E. Newsom, of Colorado.

DR. T. H. FERGUSON: I should like to nominate as Vice-President, Dr. James S. Healy, of Madison, Wisconsin.

DR. E. B. ACKERMAN: I move that the nominations be closed.

The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and carried.

PRESIDENT HALL: The motion is carried and the nominations are closed. You have, then, as five candidates to be voted upon, Dr. Arias, Dr. Glennon, Major Juzek, Dr. Newsom and Dr. Healy.

DR. ACKERMAN: I move that the Secretary cast a ballot for these five names to rank in the order in which they were nominated.

DR. MACKELLAR: I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

PRESIDENT HALL: The motion is carried. The Secretary will cast the ballot.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: In accordance with your instructions, I hereby cast the unanimous ballot of the Association for:

Dr. Clodoaldo A. Arias y Delgado, of Havana, Cuba, as First Vice-President

Dr. J. T. Glennon, of Newark, New Jersey, as Second Vice-President

Major Harry J. Juzek, of the Veterinary Corps, U. S. Army, as Third Vice-President

Dr. I. E. Newsom, of Fort Collins, Colorado, as Fourth Vice-President, and

Dr. J. S. Healy, of Madison, Wisconsin, as Fifth Vice-President. (Applause)

PRESIDENT HALL: Nominations for Treasurer are now in order.

DR. FERGUSON: Mr. President, I move that we retain our present Treasurer for the ensuing year.

DR. MACKELLAR: I second the motion that Dr. Jacob be retained.

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

PRESIDENT HALL: The Secretary will cast the ballot for the retention of Dr. Jacob.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: In accordance with your instructions, I hereby cast the unanimous ballot of the Association for Dr. M. Jacob, of Knoxville, Tennessee, for the office of Treasurer of the American Veterinary Medical Association for the term beginning January 1, 1932. (Applause)

DR. MAYO: Mr. President, will the Secretary please explain the method of voting for President? It is possible that there are some here who are not familiar with that method, and I think that it should be presented.

Secretary Hoskins explained the method.

DR. CARY: Mr. Chairman, I move that we now proceed to take up the voting on the location of the 1932 meeting of this Association.

PRESIDENT HALL: That is the next order of business, but in order to complete the last order of business the Chair will announce the Election Committee. The following gentlemen will constitute the Election Committee:

Dr. Leslie M. Hurt, California, *Chairman*

Dr. H. C. H. Kernkamp, Minnesota

Dr. B. J. Killham, Michigan

Dr. Harry Morris, Louisiana.

Invitations for the 1932 convention of this Association are in order.

Invitations for 1932 Convention

DR. J. C. WRIGHT: I have here several invitations from Atlanta, Georgia; from the State of Georgia, and from the Southern States, including the Southwest. We have an invitation here from the Governor of Georgia, from the Mayor of Atlanta, from the House of Representatives, from the Atlanta Bureau of Conventions, and from the Hotel Men's Association.

Atlanta is the gateway to the Southeast. It has a population of 360,000 people. It originated from ashes. It was burned to the ground during the Civil War, but this is all forgotten and she is coming back as a real city.

The mean temperature is 61.9 degrees the year around. The month of August has a general average of 77, and July 76. The nights are always pleasant. We furnish you eight great railway centers, with fifteen main lines running from all directions of the country. We have two national highways, at least, to the southern coast, including the Gulf cities.

We have a great number of scenes around Atlanta, including Stone Mountain. We have a great number of golf courses. Probably we will show you Bobby Jones while you are there, but at least you can play on his golf course. There are many other things that I do not remember at this time.

We will give you the best hospitality to be had in the South. You will have a nigger to meet you when you step out of the car, and he will say, "Howdy, white folk. Come on in." (Laughter) When you leave Atlanta, Georgia, you will say that you have

had the greatest hospitality that you ever received at any of these conventions. Therefore, I extend an invitation from Atlanta, Georgia, and from all the southern states, to be with us in 1932. (Applause) I put that in the form of a motion also.

DR. H. A. WILSON: I should like to ask the gentleman whether the city of Atlanta or the state of Georgia ever succeeded in getting rid of the mosquitoes that come off the Chattahoochee River.

I should like to say a few words in behalf of Atlanta. I had the privilege of living with my brother in Atlanta for four or five months. It is a great old place, with great people and sincere people. The only objections I ever had to Atlanta were two: the mosquitoes and the fact that many of the girls chewed snuff. (Laughter)

DR. WRIGHT: The girls have graduated from snuff and now smoke cigarettes, and we have killed all the mosquitoes.

DR. CLODOALDO A. ARIAS Y DELGADO: Mr. President and Members of the American Veterinary Medical Association: I believe that you will recall that last year, in California, I extended an invitation from Havana, Cuba, for the 1932 convention. I have come this year with a little more force behind me.

Dr. Hoskins, my classmate, has a letter from the Mayor of Havana and one from our Association, to go to Havana in 1932. He also has a cable from the President of our Association extending an invitation. I do not want to push Havana too much. I am willing to say that I will answer any questions that you may ask about coming to Havana—whether or not we have mosquitoes, whether our girls are good looking, or whether Havana is going to be something of an amusement for the American Veterinary Medical Association. Havana is a city of about 600,000 people. I hope that some of the friends of Cuba who are here will talk about Havana and make a better speech than I can, because of my poor English. I tell you that you are going to enjoy being in Havana. The meeting is going to be something out of the ordinary in conventions. Of course, we are going to have the regular scientific work, but after that we are going to be just as happy as we can be for the next three or four days that you make the convention last. Think well before you make a selection, and then come to Havana.

I want to mention the possibility of having a Pan-American convention there. We may extend an invitation to South America, to Mexico, and to Central America, so that we may have

not only an American Veterinary Medical Association convention there but also a Pan-American convention, making it a little more extensive.

I want to thank you for my election as Vice-President. I know what that means to me, and I think of it only as being for Cuba. Thanks very much. (Applause)

DR. MAYO: Mr. President, I would like to second the invitation to Havana. It was my pleasant opportunity to spend five years in the Pearl of the Antilles. I can assure you that if you go to Havana for a meeting of this Association you will never regret it. There is no place in the world where you can enjoy the things of life more than you can in Havana. It is one of the most beautiful cities, if not the most beautiful city, in the New World. You have, side by side with the magnificent modern buildings, the buildings of quaint old Spain. You have a country that is more foreign than France or England. You have a people that is one of the most courteous and hospitable in the world.

It is not expensive. It is a trip that is easily and comfortably made. You will need no passport. I assure you that you will have one of the most wonderful trips that you have ever anticipated, not only for the Association itself but for the things that you will see and learn in that magnificent country. In the five years that I lived in Cuba, the thermometer reached 92 only twice. You will have no mosquitoes. You will have, if you take your car, a beautiful macadam road that extends from Pinar del Rio to Santiago de Cuba. You will see the most interesting and wonderful country that you have ever set eyes on; and more than that, you will have as generous and free-handed hospitality as you have ever experienced.

I sincerely hope that you will accept the invitation and prepare now for one of the finest trips of your whole life. (Applause)

DR. J. L. HOPPING: I want to second Atlanta's invitation for the Southern States Veterinary Medical Association. I do not think that we could possibly quote so much beauty in Atlanta as could be done of Havana, but at least we are not going into this blindly. We have talked it over, and we feel that we can put it over. I feel that that is one of the important features of any meeting. We surely extend a cordial invitation to all.

DR. C. A. CARY: Mr. Chairman, I have listened to our friends from Cuba, and I have been in Cuba. I rode from one end of the Cuban Island to the other on a Cuban pony and I had a good chance to see it. I have no fight to make on Cuba, but to go to

Cuba this year or next year is out of the question for this Association and get the attendance that we have made at this meeting.

I want to extend the hand of fellowship across the Gulf to Cuba, but how do we know that next year we will not have something as they have down there just now—a little revolution to entertain us? (Laughter) It would be all right for those fellows who want to get something to drink without paying anything to a bootlegger, but it is not all right for this organization. This organization wants to get more members and more influence and more work for the good of the American veterinarian, chiefly in the United States.

With the few veterinarians that you have in Cuba you could pay their transportation to Atlanta and then save money from what it would cost all of us to go there. I am not knocking them. I am looking at it for the good of this organization. Too many times we have gone on jaunts of that kind to see something or to have a good time and we have not put over the work. We have too much to do just now to waste the time going to Cuba. A lot of us last year did not get to go to Los Angeles because of the distance. You see the meeting that we have here when you have a meeting where we can get to it. We have a large attendance. We will have a large attendance in Atlanta. There is easy access to the South. You have not had but one or two meetings in the South. Eleven years ago you met in New Orleans. Havana is somewhat like New Orleans. It is a foreign country, a foreign city, and it looks much like New Orleans. If you go to the city of Atlanta, it is a southern town and a northern town combined and you will see it after it has been revived and renewed.

Somebody said that they cannot afford it. I want to tell you that Atlanta will entertain you just as well as they did the other day when they entertained the American Editorial Association. If there is any man in the world that it is hard to satisfy it is an editor. They went down to Atlanta not expecting that they would get much, but they were given so much that a resolution was passed saying that all of them had enjoyed themselves there better than in any American city to which they had ever been. If an editor will say that, what can Atlanta do for you?

That is not all that Atlanta is going to do. Atlanta has one of the greatest hotels in America, the Biltmore Hotel. At the time that it was built it was the first hotel in the United States in quality and size. I want to say to you that besides that there are numerous other large hotels, among them skyscrapers just

as large or larger than this, and they will take care of you. Not only is Atlanta extending this invitation, but all the southern states are after it. We are going to help Atlanta take care of it. We are going to give you that southern hospitality so that you will know what it means.

I want to relate a little story about Atlanta to show you what Atlanta can do. Atlanta and Havana got into a fight or a fuss about something. The contest went on and on, and finally some good fellow got up and said, "Well, I'll tell you, Atlanta has no ocean." That is true. An Atlanta fellow got up and said, "If Atlanta could suck as hard as Havana can blow, it would have an ocean."

We have not had exactly a fair chance at the meetings in the South, and we want this meeting to revive and stimulate the interest in the South. We need it. I do not want to knock Cuba. We may have an invitation from Mexico next year or the year after. We want to see you go down and help South America and Central America. It would be all right at times, but I do not believe that we are ready for it in these times. If we do not get a better price for cotton and wheat we will not be able to pay our fare to Atlanta. You can drive to Atlanta. You do not have to have a boat to get there. I want to stand by the country right now in this economic depression. We need your help in the South. Come down there and help us lift ourselves out of this condition as you are going to do here. You have a good meeting. Help us. Do not go jumping all over, in order to have a good time and to see something that is interesting. It is true that it will interest you, but if you want to make a trip to Havana do not try to do it and have as good a meeting as you are going to have here, because you cannot do it. (Applause)

DR. F. E. KITCHEN: I have nothing against Havana, but I want to say this: That I am speaking for the veterinarians of North and South Carolina, and anything that they can afford you in Havana we will see that you get it in Atlanta, except water. They may have more water with stamps on than we have, but if there is any other thing that we can give you we will give it to you. We also have good churches. We are going to look after you from all phases.

As a representative from South Carolina I want to say that the veterinarians of South Carolina are extremely anxious to have the convention in Atlanta, and we want you to bring your

shovels with you and exchange ideas and maybe swap shovels. I want to endorse Atlanta.

Dr. HAMLET MOORE: I want to sanction and second Dr. Cary's statements regarding both Atlanta and Havana. I have been to Atlanta and I think that it is a wonderful city. It is a northern city in the South. I have been to Havana a hundred times. I am willing and ready to go again any time, but the only thing that I am fussing about with Dr. Cary is the likeness of New Orleans to Havana. (Laughter) I do not what to say anything unkind about Havana, but if I thought that we were in the same fix, I would feel terribly bad. The only thing that I ever saw in Havana is that it is a nice, quaint, little city. It is just one of the regular type tropical towns. They are all alike. You can go down Bispo Street in Havana and it does not make any difference if you are drunk, you are not going to fall down. You can hit one side and bounce back again from here to there. (Laughter)

I have been down there when they had a little time as they are having now, and I do not want to run into it again. I am not afraid of anything that I ever saw, but I would rather turn the other way when they get busy as they are now.

As Dr. Cary said, we have a prosperous looking bunch of men here, but we cannot afford to go to Havana next year. Atlanta requires our support, and it is easy of access; and there will be ten times as many in attendance at the A. V. M. A. convention if it is held in Atlanta as there will be if held in Havana.

Havana is a nice little town to go to to spend a day or two for a jaunt, but there would not be 150 men who would go to Havana. As Dr. Cary said, we want to see America first. Let us build up and establish this institution, and we will build it up ten times in Atlanta over that in Havana. I take pleasure in seconding the motion of Atlanta. (Applause)

Dr. J. C. FLYNN: I am indeed sorry that there are two such great cities extending invitations to this Association. I have tasted the hospitality of Atlanta, Georgia, and particularly the hospitality of the man who extended the invitation, Dr. Wright. I feel very much obligated to Atlanta and to Dr. Wright, but I am also obligated to the city of Havana.

Last year at Los Angeles the first man who met me on the floor of the Hotel Ambassador was Dr. Arias, of Havana. He said, "Doctor, I am here inviting this Association to Havana in 1931."

I said, "I am sorry for you, Doctor, because it is going to go to Kansas City."

He said, "If you want it in Kansas City, Havana will lie down and wait until next year, but we want you to support Havana for the next year."

I said, "Dr. Arias, that is very kind of you, and I will assure you of my personal support."

I had the pleasure of visiting the city of Havana and of being entertained by a doctor who sent me a telegram last night from Havana, and I am going to read this telegram to you because I feel obligated to the sender of this telegram and also to the citizens of Havana, Cuba. This is addressed to me at the Hotel Baltimore:

The city of Havana awaits the members of the A. V. M. A. for 1932. My greeting to the members of the convention and best wishes for the best success of same.

(Signed) DR. BERNARDO J. CRESPO

Dr. Crespo is Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Republic of Cuba and is a wonderful man. Many of you know him. Whether you do or do not go to Havana, I want to say that Havana is ready, willing, capable, and able to take care of you; and personally I am for Havana. Thank you. (Applause)

Dr. H. A. Wilson: I am becoming apprehensive of the fact that we are rather deadlocked on this. As a sort of arbitrator or diplomat, acting in that capacity, would you permit me to make a suggestion? I suggest that we have a couple of days for transacting business in Atlanta and then drive on down to Havana and go into executive session and draw a few suds for a few days. (Laughter)

As far as I am concerned I am for Atlanta. I do not think that it is very practical to try to get out of the United States under this depression. As far as the revolution in Cuba is concerned, it does not amount to nearly as much as the one in New York City. They killed a baby or two the other day. They have nothing like that in Cuba. Let us not let that worry us.

DR. MAYO: I move that the selection of the convention city for the 1932 meeting be referred to the Executive Board.

. . . Cries of "No." . . .

DR. CARY: Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order. The motion was made to request the Executive Board to accept the city passed on or voted on by this Association, and that is already provided for. It has been the custom for years to

give the house a chance to vote on it, and therefore I object to this motion. It is out of order.

PRESIDENT HALL: The point of order is really not raised because the motion has not been seconded. There is no motion before the house as yet.

DR. CARY: I move that we proceed to vote by ballot for the next meeting place.

DR. MAYO: Mr. President, I move that a standing vote be taken. It takes too long to get a ballot.

DR. CARY: I have no objection to having a standing vote, then we can see who votes. (Laughter)

I second Dr. Mayo's motion.

PRESIDENT HALL: It has been moved and seconded that we have a rising vote. Before voting let me invite your attention to the fact that only members of the A. V. M. A. in good standing are eligible to vote on the question before this house.

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT HALL: All those in favor of Atlanta, Georgia, will please rise and the Secretary will count. All those in favor of Havana, Cuba, as the next meeting place will please rise. The Secretary will announce the result of the vote.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Atlanta 164, Havana 37. (Applause)

DR. WRIGHT: Mr. Chairman, we certainly wish to thank the members of the Association for the wonderful support that they gave us, and we are going to repay them for all the confidence placed in us in 1932. (Applause)

PRESIDENT HALL: Dr. Hoskins has a communication to read.

. . . Secretary Hoskins read a communication from Dr. George Hilton, of Ottawa, Canada. . . . (Applause)

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

I have been asked by the Manitoba Veterinary Medical Association to extend to you at this time a cordial invitation to hold your annual meeting in the year 1933 in Winnipeg, Man., and this invitation is heartily endorsed by the other Canadian veterinary associations from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The veterinary profession in Canada is most anxious for you to come to Winnipeg for your annual meeting in 1933.

Winnipeg is a cosmopolitan city of nearly half a million people, and, with its many modern hotels and public buildings, offers unsurpassed facilities for comfort, business and pleasure. It is located at the junction of two rivers which have never been known to go dry, and is fanned by refreshing cool breezes passing over Lake Winnipeg on the north.

The Canadian veterinary profession expect you to come, and is prepared to make your visit one which will long be remembered.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) GEORGE HILTON.

PRESIDENT HALL: Has anyone else any invitation for 1933 that he wishes to present at this time? If not, we will proceed with the regular order of the program.

The next thing is the report of the Representative to the National Research Council by Dr. W. A. Hagan.

Dr. Hagan read the report. . . . (Applause)

Report of the A. V. M. A. Representative on the National Research Council

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

I have the honor to present the following report of your representative on the National Research Council for the year 1930-1931.

The representative now reporting has just completed the third and last year of his term of service on the Council. On June 9, 1931, the Executive Committee of the National Research Council approved the appointment of Dr. Chas. Murray, as the A. V. M. A. representative on the Council, effective July 1, 1931. This is an appropriate occasion, therefore, for the retiring representative to express his appreciation of the honor which has been his in representing this Association on the Research Council. During his term of service little has transpired of major interest to the veterinary profession, but nevertheless valuable contacts have been made and it is felt that representation upon this body is highly desirable because of its effect in keeping veterinary medicine in close contact with other branches of medicine.

During the last year, your representative was honored by appointment to the Executive Board of the Division of Medical Sciences. The work of this Board is largely of an advisory nature, consisting largely of passing upon the merits of many requests for grants-in-aid for the pursuit of research problems by workers in all parts of the country.

The work of the Council which is of greatest interest to this Association is that of the Committee on Infectious Abortion, under the chairmanship of Dr. K. F. Meyer. This Committee did not meet during the past year. Its principal work, that of supervising the work of the Central Brucella Station at Michigan State College, has been continued. During the past year, funds to the amount of \$8,850 were raised for the work of this Station. Of this amount the Commonwealth Fund of New York contributed \$6,600, the Committee on Scientific Research of the American Medical Association \$1000, the Certified Milk Producers Association of America \$750, and the federal Bureau of Animal Industry \$500.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) W. A. HAGAN.

PRESIDENT HALL: You have heard Dr. Hagan's report. What is your pleasure?

DR. N. F. WILLIAMS: Mr. President, I move that the report be received and referred to the Executive Board.

DR. SIGLER: I second the motion.

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT HALL: The next thing is the report of the Representative to the Horse Association of America by Dr. T. A. Sigler.

. . . Dr. Sigler read the report and some clippings. . . .

Report of the A. V. M. A. Representative on the Advisory Board of the Horse Association of America

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

The purpose of the Horse Association of America is to "aid and encourage the breeding, raising, and use of horses and mules." That purpose has been kept in mind constantly and all work done in the past year, as in former years, has been along this line.

As in the past, the work has been divided into two main lines:

- (1) Work calculated to increase the use of horses and mules in the country.
- (2) Work to increase the use of horses and mules in cities, towns and villages and in non-agricultural work elsewhere.

Supplementary to these is the work carried out to encourage greater use of pleasure horses.

The work in the country the past year has been directed along four lines:

First: Encouraging and coöperating in hitch demonstrations staged by the state extension men, agricultural agents, vocational teachers, and by industrial farmers.

Second: Supplementing the actual field work by the use of miniature teams. They have proved extremely effective in teaching the big-team methods. They have sold outfits to nineteen states and one Canadian province.

Third: Offering prizes in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, Nebraska and Missouri, and in twelve other states, to county farm organizations, for accomplishments in the multi-hitch field.

Fourth: Continuing the multi-hitch plowing contests in Indiana and holding them for the first time in Michigan with extremely good results. After the first year of these demonstrations in Mulberry, Clinton County, Indiana, there were fifty-two farmers making use of the hitches; after the second contest last fall, there are more than 110 known users of multi-hitches in that county and the methods are spreading rapidly from farm to farm. From these demonstrations there also is created great interest.

In draft horse breeding these contests were sponsored by the Indiana State College of Agriculture, the Clinton County Farm Bureau, and the Mulberry Community Club. Prizes were furnished by the *Prairie Farmer* and the Horse Association of America.

Fifth: Continuing pulling contests in sixteen states and the American Royal Live Stock Show. The pulling contests launched by the Horse Association of America in 1923, which have at all times been controlled and directed by this Association, with coöperation of the colleges and fairs in various states, have come forward more strongly in 1930 than any other year since the year in which they began. Interest is increasing, crowds are enormous, and many fair associations put on pulling contests for the main feature that will get the big morning crowds out. Marked improvement has occurred in the fitting of collars, in fitting of hames, in proper adjustment of harness, in making sure that harness is strong enough to stand the strain, and in attention to shoeing and proper training of teams, all of which have their important part.

Seventeen states now own twenty-two dynamometers, and the men who have been identified with the pulling contests since their inauguration are more enthusiastic about them today than ever before, as an entertainment and educational feature and as a contribution to our knowledge of draft types, draft horse training, proper fitting of harness and intelligent shoeing.

Pleasure horses are increasingly in demand and they are coöperating actively with groups in many different communities to expand facilities for their use in the way of getting bridle paths or riding trails.

While there has been a decrease of approximately 7,000,000 head since January, 1920, there are still approximately 16,000,000 head of horses and mules at work on farms and 1,300,000 at work in non-agricultural lines—a substantial figure. Our industry, valued at more than one and one-half billion dollars, is still of major importance. I would like to see the horse given more attention and space upon the programs of our state associations meetings and short courses. We are still judged by our ability to handle the equine, in the agricultural districts.

We have tried all too fast to divorce ourselves from the title of "hoss doctor" and have somewhat neglected this noble animal in the past. We are now recognized as veterinarians, capable of diagnosing and treating all domesticated animals and birds, also fur-bearing animals, and the above title is not referred to as in the days of yore.

There has been a decided change on the part of the farmers with regard to the value of horses and the use of tractors on farms. Now is the time for the veterinarian to encourage his clients in the agricultural centers to raise more horses, not to go into horse breeding as a business but to breed for replacement. Hundreds of horses died from heat in the Central West this season, during the intense heat period which set in at wheat harvest. There was a marked shortage of good farm horses before this happened. Many farmers were hunting horses the past early spring to replace their already depleted stock. This will make the shortage more acute.

I find among the pure-bred breeders with whom I come in contact there has been a great demand for good stallions—people wanting to buy pure-bred mares and stallions.

The Horse Association is doing all in its power to sell the horse to the general public, through every avenue pertaining to horse use, through various associations, farm papers, and the press in general, and is looking forward to the same hearty coöperation of the American Veterinary Medical Association it has had in the past.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) T. A. SIGLER.

DR. SIGLER: The reason that I wanted to read the clippings is this: Will there be a shortage of horses if the farmers cease to breed and will they be forced to buy motive machinery? I think that the veterinary profession should avail themselves at this time of the opportunity of encouraging their clients to raise more horses. We are not ready to motorize this country, especially at this time of depression; and now is the time to encourage your clients to bring a few good stallions into your community. We still have a few good breeders scattered over the United States who are producing some fine horses and they are in demand. Many men who have not the opportunity to patronize a good stallion are just letting the horses go and are not raising colts. If they had a good stallion available, they could truck their mares twenty-five or thirty miles now much easier than they could take them ten miles on foot.

I would not encourage you to go into the business, but I would encourage you to breed for replacement, so that you would have a good team coming off every two or three years and be able to discard the old horses. I think that this will be a great move for agriculture and will help to reduce costs on the farm. I thank you. (Applause)

PRESIDENT HALL: What will you do with Dr. Sigler's report?

DR. MAYO: I move that it be referred to the Executive Board.

DR. FERGUSON: I second the motion.

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT HALL: The report of the Representative to the American Association for the Advancement of Science by Dr. Ward Giltner will be covered by the Secretary in the form of a letter from Dr. Giltner.

. . . Secretary Hoskins read the letter. . . .

Report of the A. V. M. A. Representative to the American Association for the Advancement of Science

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

As representative of the A. V. M. A. to the A. A. A. S. I have no formal or extensive report to make. I have assumed all the obligations in so far as they have been imposed upon me by the officials of the A. A. A. S.

Nothing has transpired during the past year of mutual interest of outstanding character.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) WARD GILTNER.

PRESIDENT HALL: What shall be done with this report?

DR. MAYO: I move that it be referred to the Executive Board.

DR. FERGUSON: I second the motion.

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT HALL: The report of the Representative to the National Poultry Sanitation Commission will be given by Dr. N. S. Mayo.

DR. MAYO: Mr. President, the receipt of this program was the first notice that I had that I was a representative to the National Poultry Sanitation Commission. I did attend a meeting of the Commission a year ago last winter. It was not a very satisfactory meeting, because it was very largely a commercial meeting. I do think, however, that it is important to have a representative attend these meetings if possible, for the reason that there is a marked tendency for proprietary poultry manufacturers to take a very prominent part in these meetings. A year ago last winter, when attending the meeting and talking with the executives, I strongly urged the necessity of carrying along the sanitary work in connection with the poultry industry along scientific lines, which should be carried out by members of the veterinary profession.

That is all the report that I have to make, but I would also recommend that a representative of this Association to the National Poultry Sanitation Commission be continued.

PRESIDENT HALL: You have heard Dr. Mayo's report and his recommendation that a representative be continued. What is your pleasure?

DR. N. F. WILLIAMS: I move that the report be accepted and referred to the Executive Board.

DR. FERGUSON: I second the motion.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Before you put that motion, in explanation to Dr. Mayo, I want to say that we did not receive any report at Los Angeles last year; so we automatically carried it over until this year.

PRESIDENT HALL: Is there any discussion on the question?

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

Report of the Special Committee on Agricultural Extension Service

PRESIDENT HALL: We will now listen to the report of the Special Committee on Agricultural Extension Service, by Dr. J. S. Koen.

. . . Dr. Koen read the report. . . .

(To be published in a later number of the JOURNAL)

DR. KOEN: I move the adoption of the report, the continuation of the work suggested above, and the discharge of this Committee.

DR. FERGUSON: I second that motion.

DR. E. A. CAHILL: I think that this meeting should pay to this Committee its very highest respect and commendation for what it has accomplished last year in bringing Director Warburton to a realization of the situation that exists in certain states in this country. This Committee has done something that has been a crying need for some time. I was chairman of the Policy Committee and we repeatedly called this matter to the attention of the Association and got no response. It was not until the present Committee on Agricultural Extension Service was able to get this consideration from the Washington officials that any progress was made whatever.

It seems to me that the Committee has made an illuminating report of the present situation. They know that they are leaving for future committees a record of where the situation is easy and of where the situation is bad.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that every man who lives outside of the central section of this country and who is not aware of the crying need for help in the Middle West—in the Corn Belt—is going to learn more about this situation in order that he may support the committee that may be appointed by the incoming

president. The situation in the states of Indiana and Illinois particularly requires the best brains possessed by the members of the state and national associations. The veterinary profession of the state of Illinois, outside of those who are engaged in small-animal practice, is literally fighting for its life; and, gentlemen, it is going to lose its life unless it gets relief. I sincerely hope, Mr. President, that the incoming president will give this matter as much consideration as anything which confronts us. I think that this Committee under Dr. Koen deserves a very great vote of thanks from this Association for so much as has been accomplished.

If the members of this Association and the members in this room are not aware of the situation and go home without a full realization of the tremendous problem that is confronting the Illinois veterinarians—I say Illinois particularly, although I know that it is developing in some other states—it is going to disrupt this profession. If the profession in Illinois is infringed upon any more by the forces from the outside, it is going to be a matter of only a short time until it is forced back in Indiana, Iowa and Ohio as it is now present in Illinois. I do not believe that there is any problem confronting the veterinarians in the United States more seriously today. I think that this Committee has done a fine piece of work for which it deserves our commendation.

DR. F. H. BROWN: This picture, from what I can make out of it, is one of the best advertisements for the isolation program for the control of contagious abortion I have ever seen. What these boys have on the table is just a brief outline of the sanitation program for the control of abortion. Personally I am glad that they ran it. In our contagious abortion program in Indiana, no farmer can enter this program without selecting a licensed, graduate veterinarian, and no blood will be tested unless it is drawn by a veterinarian. Personally I think that it is all right.

PRESIDENT HALL: Is there any further discussion of the motion to accept this report?

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT HALL: We will now have the final item before us, the report of the Special Committee on Affiliation of State and Provincial Associations with the A. V. M. A. Dr. T. E. Munce will present that report.

. . . Dr. Munce presented the report. . . .

Report of the Special Committee on Affiliation of State and Provincial Associations with the A. V. M. A.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD:

The Special Committee appointed by the Executive Board to outline a plan of affiliation between the various state and provincial associations and the A. V. M. A., made a preliminary report at the 1930 convention of the A. V. M. A. held at Los Angeles; also, a further report to the Executive Board at Chicago, last December.

At the last-mentioned meeting of your Board, the attached outline of plan for affiliation was given your unanimous approval:

OUTLINE OF PLAN FOR CONSIDERATION IN CONNECTION WITH AFFILIATION OF THE STATE AND PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH THE A. V. M. A.

1. State and provincial associations should change their financial years to calendar years with reference to the payment of dues in order to coincide with the A. V. M. A.
2. Change, where necessary, constitution and by-laws governing the admission to members to conform with the A. V. M. A.
3. Existing members of the various state and provincial associations who do not now conform to the membership standard of the A. V. M. A. would not become members of the A. V. M. A.
4. Reduce the general business sessions of the A. V. M. A. Create a new body to be known as the "House of Representatives" which shall transact the business of the Association heretofore transacted at the general business sessions, including receiving and acting upon recommendations of the Executive Board.
5. The above-mentioned new body (House of Representatives) shall be made up of representatives of the various state and provincial associations; said representatives shall be chosen at the annual meetings of the state and provincial associations and shall serve for two years. Each state and provincial association shall be entitled to the number of representatives according to their respective members. For illustration: Each state and provincial association shall be entitled to at least one representative to the A. V. M. A., who shall serve for a period of two years or until his successor is duly chosen. States and provinces with more than two hundred (200) and less than three hundred and seventy-five (375) members in good standing in the A. V. M. A. shall be entitled to two representatives to the A. V. M. A. States and provinces with more than three hundred and seventy-five (375) and less than five hundred (500) members in the A. V. M. A. shall be entitled to three representatives. States and provinces with more than five hundred (500) members in good standing in the A. V. M. A. shall be entitled to four representatives to the A. V. M. A. (The attached revision has been proposed to replace the above section 5.)
6. The "House of Representatives" shall exercise all of the duties and assume all of the powers now delegated to the active members under the Constitution and By-laws, except the election of a president, vice-presidents, treasurer and the members of the Executive Board.
7. No changes shall be made in the Executive Board of the A. V. M. A., but it shall report to the "House of Representatives" instead of to the general meetings as at present.
8. Each state and provincial association shall choose bi-annually (every two years), its allotted number of representatives to the A. V. M. A. Representatives of the state and provincial associations shall be members in good standing in both their state and provincial associations and in the A. V. M. A. In case any representative cannot attend the annual or special meetings of the A. V. M. A., the president of the state or provincial association shall appoint, as a substitute, another member in good standing to serve as a substitute representative for the particular meeting of the A. V. M. A.

Your Committee submitted the above-mentioned plan to the various state and provincial associations. The following associations have adopted the proposal and have advised that they are ready to take the necessary steps to become affiliated with the A. V. M. A.:

Kentucky	Pennsylvania
Minnesota	Virginia
Montana	Michigan
Delaware	Louisiana
Oklahoma	Illinois
Texas	Florida
South Carolina	Nevada
Oregon	(15)

The following-named states are still considering the proposed plan but have not reached any definite decision:

Maryland	Nebraska
New Hampshire	Kansas
New York	Washington
North Carolina	Arizona
Alabama	Utah
Georgia	West Virginia
Tennessee	Wisconsin
Arkansas	North Dakota
Iowa	Missouri
New Jersey	Ohio
California	(21)

The associations of the following states and provinces have not replied, although they have been written to several times, nor are they indicating interest in the proposition:

Massachusetts	New Brunswick
Maine	Alberta
Mississippi	Manitoba
Vermont	Nova Scotia
Colorado	Ontario
Indiana	
Connecticut	(8 states and
South Dakota	5 provinces)

The personnel of our Special Committee is as follows:

George Hilton, Ottawa, Ontario
 W. L. Curtis, Los Angeles, California
 C. P. Fitch, St. Paul, Minnesota
 Reuben Hilty, Toledo, Ohio
 H. W. Jakeman, Boston, Mass.
 William Moore, Raleigh, N. C.
 W. F. Crewe, Bismarck, N. D.
 C. J. Scott, Knoxville, Iowa
 T. E. Munce, *Chairman*, Harrisburg, Pa.

The following revision has been proposed, in lieu of section 5, in the report to which this is attached:

5. The above-mentioned new body (House of Representatives) shall be made up of representatives of the various state and provincial associations. The representatives of any state or provincial association shall be members of the A. V. M. A. in good standing; shall be residents of the state or province of said association and shall be chosen at a regular annual meeting of the state or provincial association represented.
- 5a. Such representatives shall be chosen for a period of two years and shall be officially certified in writing to the Executive Board of the A. V. M. A., through the secretary of the national association, by the officers of the state or provincial association to be represented.

5b. In the matter of voting in the House of Representatives, each state or provincial representative shall be entitled to one (1) vote and, where the membership in the A. V. M. A. in any state or province exceeds one hundred (100), the representative of such state or province shall be entitled to one (1) additional vote for each unit of one hundred (100) members or fractional part thereof in excess of fifty per cent, membership rating in the A. V. M. A. to be based upon the records of the office of the secretary of said Association and to be reckoned on the basis of members in good standing in the A. V. M. A. at the time of the meeting of the House of Representatives. Votes shall be cast by the representative and no votes may be by proxy. (*For example: A state or province having not over 150 members will be entitled to one vote; 151 to 250 members, two votes; 251 to 350 members, three votes, etc.*)

We recommend that the Executive Board take the necessary action to bring about a definite affiliation between the associations of the first-named group of states and provinces with the A. V. M. A. Also, that a Special Committee of the Executive Board, of similar function, be continued to work on the associations of the last-mentioned two groups of states and provinces.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) T. E. MUNCE, *Chairman.*

(Signed) C. J. SCOTT

(Signed) C. P. FITCH

(Signed) W. F. CREWE

DR. MUNCE: Mr. President, I should like to move that the Association authorize the Executive Board to proceed to draft the necessary rules and regulations to bring about a final affiliation between the various states, that have adopted and will adopt the proposal, and the A. V. M. A. This does not mean that the matter will thus pass from the Association, but it will authorize the Executive Board to proceed, step by step further, as it is necessary; but before final affiliation will take place in any given state the matter will have to come back to the Association for approval. We are simply giving the Executive Board the necessary authority to proceed further in the matter.

DR. KOEN: I second the motion.

DR. HADLEIGH MARSH: Last night, this was discussed in a meeting of the representatives of the different states at some length. I would like to ask Dr. Munce what this recommendation means. He recommends that the Board be authorized to take further steps to put this into effect. My understanding, when it was discussed last night, was that the Board would just be authorized to allow as many states as have approved this plan to affiliate under that plan and that the others could come in later. It seems to me that it would not be feasible to make a complete affiliation with only half the states approving it, and I do not yet quite see the recommendation involved in that.

DR. MUNCE: In explanation of that, that is one of the details that it will be necessary for the Executive Board to work out—

that is, the number of states that would actually be necessary to indicate willingness to affiliate before it could become effective. This is simply to authorize the Board to proceed along the lines of working out the details. As far as the states are concerned, the matter in each and every instance will be referred back for final consideration by each and every state association. In other words, the approval of this by the states that have indicated approval is simply a preliminary approval, and the matter will be referred back for final consideration by the states.

PRESIDENT HALL: Is there any further discussion?

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT HALL: That concludes the program for this afternoon. Is there anything special to come up?

DR. MAYO: I move that we adjourn.

DR. MACKELLAR: I second the motion.

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried, and the session adjourned at 5:30 p. m. . . .

RECESS

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 26, 1931

The third general session was called to order by President Hall at 2:00 p. m.

PRESIDENT HALL: Yesterday we finished our business session on time. This afternoon we have to vacate this room at five o'clock. Please expedite business. If there is any real discussion, all right; but do not waste any time in discussion unless you are trying to further matters. When a thing has no real need for discussion, I wish that somebody would be prompt to move its disposal and clear the slate.

The first thing on the program will be the report of the Committee on Legislation, Dr. J. P. Turner, Chairman. The Secretary will present the report.

. . . Secretary Hoskins read the report. . . .

Report of the Committee on Legislation

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

Your Committee on Legislation was requested to assist in defeating H. R. 7884, 71st Congress, 2nd Session. This bill, entitled "A bill to prohibit experiments upon living dogs in the District of Columbia and providing a penalty for violation thereof," is introduced at each session of Congress at the request of several organizations that think they are protecting dogs from cruelty. The proponents of this bill are well organized in all parts of the country and have salaried agents in Washington at each session of Congress. They maintain an office in this city. They made further progress at the last session of

Congress than ever before, by getting a favorable report on this bill by the Committee on the District of Columbia. The bill never reached the floor of the House or the Senate.

Your Committee acted in coöperation with a Committee of the American Medical Association and with committees representing many scientific bodies. The proponents of this bill have been working for its passage for several years. They never tire and with plenty of money and paid leaders, it is doubtful if they will ever cease their efforts. The result is that the opponents of this measure must gather their friends together at each session of Congress and oppose this bill, which is very innocent looking and on first reading looks like meritorious legislation, but which is insidious in its final results. The dog is picked for protection on account of the universal love for this animal. However, if such legislation is ever enacted, the proponents of this measure will then endeavor to stop, by legislation, not only in Washington, but in the states, all experiments upon all living animals.

Veterinarians can see in such measures the restraining or cessation of all work in the production of protective serums, antitoxins, etc., which would be almost a national calamity. Fortunately, our domestic animals have a few level-headed friends in Congress, who have thus far blocked this type of legislation. Since the opponents of this bill are not organized and are without funds, voluntary work must be done each year by committees representing allied professions.

This Committee wishes to go on record as thanking hundreds of our profession in all parts of the country who have assisted us during the past year inasmuch as we have not been able to thank them either personally or through the mails. They rallied loyally to our assistance, as many letters from members of Congress will attest. Your Committee was given hearings before committees of the House of Representatives and the United States Senate.

As the efforts of the proponents of this bill will be ceaseless in the future, we ask our members to be patient with us and give us the same hearty and unselfish assistance in the future as they have in the past, realizing that such bills must be defeated in the true interest of the domestic animals of this country.

(Signed) JOHN P. TURNER, *Chairman*

J. L. AXBY
F. E. MURRAY
CASSIUS WAY
C. A. CARY

PRESIDENT HALL: You have heard the reading of the report. What is your pleasure?

DR. C. P. FITCH: I move that it be referred to the Executive Board.

DR. MAYO: I second the motion.

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT HALL: The next item will be the report of the Special Committee on History, Dr. J. P. Foster, Chairman.

. . . Dr. Foster read the report. . . .

Report of the Special Committee on History

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

During the summer of 1930, an appeal was made to the chairman of the various committees to submit as brief reports as possible at the annual meetings of the Association. It was suggested that many of these reports might be made in as short a time as three minutes. Following this suggestion, the time limit mentioned has been kept in mind in the preparation of this report.

Since the last meeting of this Association, your Committee on History has been dealt a staggering blow by the death of Dr. Pierre A. Fish. Dr. Fish

became chairman of the Committee in 1925, and served in that capacity until 1929. During the year last mentioned, increasing responsibilities, due to his recent appointment as Dean of the New York State Veterinary College at Cornell University, prompted Dr. Fish to request that he be relieved of the chairmanship of the Committee.

In a report made at the Detroit meeting, Dr. Fish referred to his plan for the arrangement of the history of the veterinary profession. This consisted of a series of chapters, each of which would deal with a definite phase of the subject. Much of the work outlined has been finished, and it is to be hoped that the effort will be completed along the lines proposed by Dr. Fish.

During the past year, the chairman of the Committee has continued in the attempt to check and verify data already in his possession, as well as to bring up to date certain statistics relating to veterinary education which of necessity are subject to annual revision.

In the report of this Committee for 1930, the statement was made that approximately 19,735 degrees had been conferred by the veterinary schools of the United States and Canada. To this number should be added the graduates of 1931, the number of which is 203; thus making a total of 19,938 degrees conferred by the veterinary schools of the United States and Canada, from 1866 to 1931, inclusive.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) J. P. FOSTER, *Chairman*

(Signed) C. D. MCGILVRAY

C. J. MARSHALL

D. S. WHITE

L. H. HOWARD

DR. FOSTER: I have in addition some statistics that may be of some interest regarding the graduates of 1931. Iowa graduated 38, Ohio 32, New York 31, Pennsylvania 19, Washington 15, Colorado 13, Kansas 13, Michigan 7, Texas 6, Georgia 6,* and Alabama 3, making a total of 183 in the United States. To this should be added 20 from Ontario, making the total 203. That is an increase in the United States and Canada, as against last year, of 33. There were 153 last year in the United States and 17 in Canada.

DR. CARY: I move that we accept the report and continue the Committee.

DR. MAYO: I second the motion.

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT HALL: Dr. MacKellar will present a further report of the Executive Board.

Report of the Executive Board

DR. R. S. MACKELLAR: Mr. President and Gentlemen: We will present that part of the report of the Executive Board that relates to the moving of the offices and editorial rooms of this Association from Detroit to Chicago. At the meeting of the Executive Board held in Chicago, on December 3, the following resolution was adopted by your Executive Board and will be now referred to the Association for its action:

*There were two more graduates from Georgia, at the close of the summer session, bringing the number of Georgia graduates for 1931 up to 8 and the total for 1931 up to 205.—EDITOR

The Executive Board recommends to the Association that in their judgment it is not advisable to purchase or build a permanent home in Chicago at the present time, and further recommends using rented quarters in Chicago until such time as it is deemed advisable to build or purchase a home.

This is recommended to the Association for its action. I might add for the information of those who are not familiar with this movement that this has been under consideration for some time. It has been definitely decided to move the offices of this Association from Detroit to Chicago, and your committee was authorized to select and purchase a site, and the sum of \$15,000 was set aside for the use of this committee to purchase a site and build a home; but on reconsideration of this proposal at the Executive Board meeting in Chicago, this recommendation which I have just read is offered you now for your consideration and action.

DR. MAYO: Mr. President, I move that the action of the Executive Board be approved and that the Executive Board be authorized—Dr. MacKellar, when is this proposed to be done?

DR. MACKELLAR: In the very near future. Dr. Hoskins has very wisely inserted in the lease, which we now hold on our quarters in Detroit, a cancellation clause by which, at thirty days' notice, we can cancel that lease.

DR. MAYO: Is it the intention of the Executive Board to move the offices this year?

DR. MACKELLAR: Yes, or as soon as is deemed advisable and consistent with the business of the Secretary-Editor's office.

DR. MAYO: I move that the action of the Executive Board be approved, that the Executive Board be authorized to put this into effect during the current year.

. . . The motion was severally seconded. . . .

PRESIDENT HALL: It has been moved and seconded that the action of the Executive Board in connection with renting quarters for the office of the Secretary of this Association in Chicago be approved and that the Executive Board be authorized to put this into effect during the current year. Is there any discussion on this motion?

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

DR. MACKELLAR: Mr. President, there are one or two things that the Executive Board wishes to bring before the meeting but they are not in proper shape at the present moment and we will ask that they be deferred until a later session.

PRESIDENT HALL: In accordance with a vote of this Association yesterday, the program for the Association, as outlined in the President's address, was referred to a special committee consisting of Dr. O. V. Brumley, Dr. B. T. Simms, and Dr. T. H. Ferguson. Dr. Simms will present that report at this time.

Dr. Simms read the report.

Report of the Special Committee on Program for the A. V. M. A.

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

The special committee appointed to consider the program for the Association, as suggested by President Hall in his presidential address, recommends (1) that the principles laid down in this address be adopted as a program for this Association, (2) that it be referred to the Executive Board with the suggestion that a special committee be appointed immediately by the President to formulate detailed plans for carrying out this program and (3) that this committee report back to the Executive Board at the earliest possible time.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) B. T. SIMMS
(Signed) T. H. FERGUSON
O. V. BRUMLEY

DR. SIMMS: I move the adoption of this report.

DR. MAYO: I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

PRESIDENT HALL: The next thing on the program is the report of the Special Committee on Bang's Disease, Dr. M. F. Barnes, Chairman.

Dr. Barnes read the report.

Report of the Special Committee on Bang's Disease

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

Your Committee this year can report few outstanding developments in connection with Bang's disease from the research standpoint.

More apparent evidence is at hand to indicate that animals become infected through portals of entry other than the mouth. A number of authorities now recognize the eye and abrasions in the skin as definite portals of entry.

More evidence exists on the clinical manifestations of Bang's disease and the pathological lesions produced, especially bone and joint lesions. The physical effects produced in herds infected with Bang's disease are probably no less than in herds infected with tuberculosis.

While cases of Bang's disease have been reported in many species of domestic animals and poultry, there is not much evidence to indicate that other species are much of a factor in the spread of this disease in cattle. Their greatest danger is probably from the mechanical standpoint.

The greatest progress during the last year has probably been from the standpoint of control and elimination, and, from this standpoint, some states have made very notable progress.

A number of the states now have a definite plan of Bang's disease control. Twenty states have regulations requiring that breeding and dairy cattle pass negative blood tests before entering them, and fourteen others prohibit the entry of reactors. Only a few states have no interstate regulations.

Cattle-owners, as well as sanitary officials and practicing veterinarians, complain chiefly of a lack of uniformity in interstate requirements.

Owners of cattle, in spite of the nation-wide depression, are apparently showing a keener interest in Bang's disease elimination than ever before. On the contrary, some have found it necessary, on account of the depression, to discontinue all operations incurring any expense.

We are cognizant of the existing relation of Bang's disease to human health; yet, the magnitude of its significance to human health has not been fully determined. Cases are on record of human infection which were said to have taken place through contact with cattle and swine, and as a result of the consumption of milk from infected cattle; also, from undetermined sources.

While undulant fever in humans is a public-health problem, it is a duty of veterinarians to be well versed on and properly to inform stockmen of these dangers.

As suggested by your President, Bang's disease is another demonstration that veterinarians, who are informed on the diseases of animals communicable to humans and the diseases intercommunicable between animals and humans, should occupy important positions on national, state and municipal boards of health. The number of localities requiring that their milk supply come from Bang's disease-tested herds is on the increase.

Medicinal agents at the present time offer little or no encouragement in the control of Bang's disease; but experimental studies on this phase of the subject should be continued.

Vaccines should be used only experimentally and under official supervision. The possibility of securing a suitable vaccine should not be discarded until it is definitely proved that vaccines will not serve a useful purpose or until further research proves them useful with freedom from danger to man and animals.

Your Committee fully endorses the reports of the Committee on Bang's Disease for the last two years.

Bang's disease is a specific disease of major importance to the live stock industry, as is shown by the fact that Bang's disease-free herds can be more profitably maintained than infected herds.

Last year's report indicated that the only method of controlling and eliminating the disease that your Committee can recommend, is on the basis of a clean herd established through the use of the agglutination test. This test regularly applied, along with the elimination of reactors and sanitation, is now the accepted method of Bang's disease control and is the basis upon which free herds can be established and maintained. Control programs upon this basis have now been successfully carried out in a comparatively large number of states over sufficient periods that there need no longer be any doubt as to their success. The perseverance required for complete elimination of the disease cannot be lessened until a better method of control is devised. Until better plans are devised, we should use the best we have in the best interests of the live stock industry.

Lack of uniformity in the method of applying the test and interpreting the results in the different states still exists to some extent, which is the cause of considerable concern on the part of live stock owners. Steps have already been taken by contiguous states in some districts to overcome this situation.

Several meetings have been held by representatives from New Jersey, Maryland and Pennsylvania for the purpose of obtaining a uniform method of Bang's disease control. On August 12, 1931 a meeting was held in Baltimore (called by Dr. E. M. Pickens), of representatives from New Jersey, Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania, to obtain uniform interstate regulations; also to consider a uniform method of control,

The California State Veterinary Medical Association, at its 1931 meeting, adopted resolutions pertaining to Bang's disease from the standpoints of: standard methods of preparation of antigens; standard technic of making blood tests; standard requirements for certification of health; qualifications of veterinarians; information concerning the herd which should be furnished on a

certificate of health, etc. They went on record as urging upon the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association, in coöperation with other national organizations, the necessity of announcing national standards in the hope of making more uniform interpretations of results of agglutination tests.

In this connection, it is apparent that greater support should be given by the federal government to the Bang's disease control programs of the individual states.

A coöperative plan between the federal government and the individual states should help considerably toward bringing about uniformity of plans in the states, uniformity of interstate regulations, and uniformity in the disposal of reactors.

The practicing veterinarian should constitute an important part of any plan of Bang's disease control.

In the execution of a plan of Bang's disease control, based on the agglutination test, a number of important essentials should be considered:

1. For best results, it is essential that facilities exist for complete separation of positive and negative animals. If such facilities are not available, one may attempt an eradication program which approaches the ideal.

2. The value of animals merited from the breeding standpoint warrants the provision of facilities for stabling them separately; but the most successful results have been obtained where the reactors have been moved from the premises.

3. All reactors which are not slaughtered should be handled in such a way that healthy animals cannot become exposed to them. Reacting cattle should be permitted to enter only herds known to be infected.

4. Special care should be exercised by the veterinarian to guard against the creating of a sense of false security as to the infallibility of a single blood test.

5. No herd should be considered free from Bang's disease until all animals in it have been negative to repeated tests covering a period of at least one year.

6. Some pregnant animals do not react their first time, until after they have calved or aborted.

7. Calves, whether from reacting or non-reacting dams, are or usually will become negative to tests for Bang's disease, and if properly protected are suitable as herd foundation stock.

8. Non-reacting calves from non-reacting dams are ideal for herd foundation stock, but clean units may be safely established with the calves from the reacting unit.

9. It is highly essential that animals tested be properly identified and that blood samples be correctly labeled to correspond with the identification of animals.

10. An identification chart should accompany every shipment of blood, showing complete identification of each animal, and should include the herd number, ear-tag number, tattoo number, name, description, registry number, sex, date of birth, etc. It is possible with such information to go back into the herd and identify most any animal. This is much more important than in a tuberculin test, in which case the reaction identifies the animal.

SANITATION PROGRAM

The system of herd management for best results should include a rigid system of herd sanitation and veterinarians should impress upon herd-owners that:

1. Bang's disease is a specific infectious disease of cattle and exacts a heavy toll from infected herds.

2. Prevention of disease is much more economical and more effective than cures.

3. Bang's disease can be prevented through the practice of the proper system of herd management; but no cure is known.

4. It is much easier to keep herds free from Bang's disease than to establish free herds from those which have become infected.

5. Veterinarians, breeders and herdsman should be slow in becoming discouraged when attempting, by the proper or best known methods, to eliminate Bang's disease from the herd.

6. The blood test should be applied at frequent intervals until all remaining animals have passed several consecutive tests, and all reactors, both male and female, should be immediately removed.

7. Every reactor should be considered a carrier and every carrier should be considered a spreader.

8. Every cow in the herd should be considered a spreader at calving time until the time that no reactors have been found in the herd covering a period of at least one year.

9. All negative animals in a herd under supervision should be protected from other animals in such a way that there is no communication whatever.

10. All reacting animals should be completely separated from the negatives. All reactors possessing little value from the breeding standpoint and unprofitable animals should be slaughtered.

11. A maternity stall as a separate unit should be provided for all cows at calving time. Cows showing symptoms of aborting or normal calving should be removed from the herd to the maternity barn which should have been prepared by thorough cleaning and disinfection.

12. Afterbirths, aborted fetuses and dead calves should be carried in a non-leakable container to a suitable place outside of the pasture where they should be burned or deeply buried.

13. No cattle should have access to manure piles at any time. Stable manure, litter and drainage should not be emptied in the exercise-yards. Special care is necessary in connection with manure and litter from the maternity stalls.

14. Every case of abortion should be considered infectious until otherwise determined. The place where it occurs should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

15. Herd bulls should not be used for service to neighbors' cows, except in Bang's disease-free herds.

16. Stables should be thoroughly disinfected after each removal of reactors.

HERD ADDITIONS

1. Only necessary additions should be made.

2. Improvements in blood lines should be from within the herd as much as is possible.

3. The ideal replacements are animals from clean herds, preferably calves.

4. The safest additions from other than clean herds are non-reacting calves from non-reacting dams.

5. Pregnant animals from other than clean herds should not be added until after having passed a negative test, at least two weeks subsequent to calving.

6. All other herd additions, bulls and open cows should have passed negative to two blood tests with a sixty-day interval.

RESEARCH

Your committee suggests a more extensive research program on Bang's disease with special reference to:

1. The portals of entry and the modes of dissemination.

2. Medicinal agents and biologics.

3. Standardization of all phases of the agglutination test.

Finally, it is recommended that the discussions and suggestions contained in this report be construed as recommendations by your Committee.

(Signed) M. F. BARNES, *Chairman*

(Signed) W. A. AXBY

(Signed) B. J. KILLHAM

(Signed) W. WISNICKY

PRESIDENT HALL: You have heard the report. What is your pleasure?

DR. FITCH: I move that it be accepted and referred to the Executive Board.

DR. MAYO: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT HALL: Is there any discussion?

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

PRESIDENT HALL: The Secretary raises the question: Do you want this special committee continued?

DR. FITCH: I move, Mr. Chairman, that this special committee be continued.

DR. MAYO: I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

PRESIDENT HALL: The next item is the report of the Special Committee on Distemper, Dr. J. V. Lacroix, Chairman. (Not present.) The report will be passed for the time being.

The next item on this program will be a paper transferred from the Section on Research, on "Newer Knowledge on Encephalomyelitis in Horses," by Drs. K. F. Meyer, C. M. Haring and B. Howitt, to be presented by Dr. W. R. Hinshaw. This paper will be presented primarily in the form of a motion picture, and as this paper will appear in full in the September number of the JOURNAL, it has been suggested by the Secretary, with the approval of Dr. Hinshaw, that the motion picture be presented and the paper read by title. Whether that is done depends upon the wishes of this assembly. Do you wish it presented in that manner?

DR. CARY: Mr. Chairman, I move that it be so presented.

DR. MAYO: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT HALL: It has been moved and seconded that the paper be presented by picture and the paper read by title. Are you ready for the question?

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

PRESIDENT HALL: Is Dr. Hinshaw in the audience? (Not present). While we are waiting for Dr. Hinshaw, we will hear the report of the Committee on Education, by Dr. N. S. Mayo, Chairman.

Report of the Committee on Education

DR. MAYO: Mr. President and Gentlemen: The report of the Committee on Education has been a rather continuous report. A portion was presented last year at the California meeting, and the balance of the work that was done by the late

Dr. Bemis is included in this report. This work was done entirely by Dr. Bemis, with the assistance of Mrs. Bemis, and on Dr. Bemis' death Mrs. Bemis very kindly collected the material and has prepared it in this form. There are preprints here, and it is necessary in a way to have them because there are so many charts and tables that are essential parts of the report.

In view of the fact that Mrs. Bemis had assisted the late Dr. Bemis, the Committee has asked Mrs. Bemis to present this report.

PRESIDENT HALL: With the approval of the house, Mrs. Bemis will present the report.

DR. MAYO: I have the pleasure of introducing Mrs. Bemis. (Applause)

Mrs. Bemis read the report of the Committee on Education.

(Owing to the lack of the necessary space, the publication of the report must be deferred until the next issue of the JOURNAL. Advance copies of the report are available to those interested. EDITOR.)

DR. MAYO: Mr. President, the Committee on Education recommends that the same list of veterinary colleges that was recommended last year be approved for the coming year.

DR. C. H. STANGE: In my judgment this is the most valuable study that has ever been made of veterinary education in this country, in the name of the American Veterinary Medical Association. I would like to move, therefore, that this report be received and that the recommendation on the schools, made by the Committee, be approved.

DR. FITCH: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT HALL: It has been moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on Education be received and that the recommendation as to the colleges be approved. Is there any discussion?

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

DR. MAYO: Mr. President, I move that the Association extend a vote of thanks to Mrs. Bemis.

DR. MACKELLAR: I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

PRESIDENT HALL: The Association is very much indebted to Mrs. Bemis for presenting this report and is also highly appreciative of the immense amount of work that Dr. Bemis did in securing these data. It will undoubtedly be of great value to

the Association in the future to have this information available as a guide in shaping our policies.

I believe that Dr. Hinshaw is here now, so we will have the presentation of the picture on encephalomyelitis.

DR. HINSHAW: I have just received from Dr. Haring a note saying that they have published a circular in California on this horse disease, and that this is now available for distribution. I will give this circular number if you want to take it down. University of California, College of Agriculture, Agricultural Experiment Station, Berkeley, California. Circular 322, "An Infectious Brain Disease of Horses and Mules."

Dr. Hinshaw then showed the motion picture.
(Applause)

PRESIDENT HALL: The report of the Special Committee on Distemper has arrived and will be presented by the Secretary, Dr. Hoskins.

Secretary Hoskins read the report.

Report of the Special Committee on Canine Distemper

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

Basing our opinion on research done and on practical observations, we believe canine distemper to be a controllable disease.

However, due to the relatively small percentage of dogs immunized against distemper, mortality from this disease remains high. High mortality is due also to the tendency of distemper to become complicated by secondary infections. A further and more intensive study of these complications is advisable.

Because of divergence of opinion among practitioners regarding the treatment of distemper-affected dogs, a study of records kept on patients, to reveal facts regarding treatment, including the dieting of such patients, is recommended.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) J. V. LACROIX, *Chairman*

(Signed) OS CAR V. BRUMLEY

(Signed) ASHE LOCKHART

JOHN REICHEL

F. H. MILLER

PRESIDENT HALL: You have heard the report of the Committee on Distemper. What is your pleasure?

DR. FITCH: I move that it be accepted and referred to the Executive Board.

The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and carried.

PRESIDENT HALL: The next is the report of the Committee on Veterinary Biological Products by Dr. F. A. Imler.

Dr. Imler read the report.

Report of the Committee on Veterinary Biological Products

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

The Committee on Veterinary Biological Products for the past few years has been engaged in the task of classifying veterinary biologics in accordance with the rules outlined in its report to the Association at the annual convention in 1927. In connection with this task it has been the custom for the Committee to hold a meeting each year, in Chicago, at the same time the U. S. Live Stock Sanitary Association holds its meeting, for the purpose of considering and outlining a program for the ensuing year.

Because of certain difficulties encountered in filling the roster of the Committee, its organization was not completed until April of this year. Consequently, no meeting of the Committee has been held and as a result no program has been outlined. For this reason and because of the large amount of work required to prepare the bibliography and other necessary data before a biological product can be classified, it has been impossible this year to undertake the classification of any of the veterinary biologics in the long list of those that remain to be classified. The Committee expects to continue the task with a view to completing it at the earliest practicable date.

In connection with the task of classifying veterinary biological products the Committee has observed that there seems to be a tendency on the part of research workers generally, to devote an increasingly lesser amount of time and work to investigations regarding the efficiency of these products. The Committee recommends, therefore, that the Association bring this situation to the attention of institutions equipped to do research work with a view to having them devote more time to this important subject.

It has come to the attention of the Committee that considerable confusion exists among veterinarians regarding the veterinary biologics known as abortion antigen and pullorum antigen, used for the diagnosis or detection of Bang's (abortion) disease and pullorum disease, respectively. These products are not among those for which a U. S. Veterinary License is required before they can be shipped in interstate trade, consequently no uniform standards of production and use have been adopted. In view of the growing importance of this matter, the Committee recommends that the Association request the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry to take steps, including the securing of additional legislation if necessary, to require that all veterinary biologics, including antigens for Bang's (abortion) disease and pullorum disease, manufactured and distributed in interstate trade for use in the diagnosis or detection of diseases in domestic animals and poultry, shall be produced under U. S. Veterinary License.

Information has come to the Committee from time to time indicating that its work or the purpose for which it was created, no longer entirely meets with the approval of a majority of the membership of the Association. Other information indicates that some may not have confidence in the judgment of the Committee. The Committee, therefore, requests the Executive Board to consider this matter with a view either to recommending to the Association that the Committee should be abolished or to reaffirming its program and the purpose for which it was created.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) F. A. IMLER, *Chairman*
(Signed) I. M. CASHELL
(Signed) M. J. HARKINS
(Signed) W. F. CREWE
(Signed) H. J. SHORE

DR. IMLER: I move that the report be accepted and referred to the Executive Board.

DR. FITCH: I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

PRESIDENT HALL: The report of the Special Committee on Prevention of Transmissible Diseases of Animals will be presented by the Secretary.

Secretary Hoskins read the report.

Report of the Committee on Prevention of Transmissible Diseases of Animals

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

There was no meeting of this Committee during the year and unfortunately, through a misunderstanding, the Chairman did not get in touch with the other members of the Committee by correspondence.

Briefly your attention is directed to the following thoughts relating to certain infectious diseases of animals.

Encephalomyelitis in horses and mules: This disease is the subject of a moving-picture demonstration at this meeting of the Association and the September issue of the JOURNAL will contain a paper* dealing with it. In the summer of 1930 there appeared a disease in horses and mules in which the histopathological findings indicated a diagnosis of encephalomyelitis. Last year the disease was more or less confined to the San Joaquin Valley of California. There were about 6,000 cases, representing a morbidity of 10 per cent with a mortality of 50 per cent. From the central part of the State the disease radiated, so that this summer, to date, over 1,200 cases have been reported in the northern and southern portions of the State. Horses affected with this disease have also been found in four counties of Nevada. Reports of the existence of the disease in a few cases in Oregon and Arizona have come to our notice. The disease is receiving intensive study in the University of California and it is hoped that many new facts will be brought forward.

Anaplasmosis of cattle: Since this disease is of rather recent concern in America, we are justified in again bringing it to your attention even though nothing of great importance has been unfolded during the year. Careful study of the spread of the disease indicates that further emphasis must be placed on the very important rôle that mass surgical operations, such as dehorning, castration, ear-cropping and bleeding may play in the transmission of the disease.

Coccidioidal granuloma of animals: Again the Chairman desires to report a case in a cow with lesions in the usual location, one of the thoracic lymph-nodes (mediastinal). This case is of further interest since the infected animal had never been outside of Sacramento and Yolo counties, California. This, with the case reported last year from Alameda County, California, are the only animal cases thus far reported from areas outside of the San Joaquin Valley and the southern portions of California.

Mastitis in cattle: Last year the Committee directed attention to the importance of this disease, both from the economic and the public-health viewpoint. Interest in the disease is somewhat lagging on account of the low price of dairy cattle. The Bureau of Animal Industry has nevertheless made a good beginning by obtaining a special appropriation. It is hoped that in the future larger sums for the study on this disease will be forthcoming.

Rabies: For reasons not clearly seen by the Committee, the control and eradication of rabies has not been so successful as had been anticipated.

Foot-and-mouth disease: From the Prussian Institute on the island of Riems comes the announcement of the successful artificial cultivation of the virus of the disease by Frederick Hecke. From Professor Waldmann, of the same institute, Dr. Mohler learned that six animals, several months after recovery from foot-and-mouth disease, have been found to be carriers of the virus. In these cases the virus was demonstrated in the urine by a special concentration method. This is of extreme importance. Although it has for

*Meyer, K. F., Haring, C. M. and Howitt, B.: Newer Knowledge of the Neurotropic Virus Infections of the Horse. JOUR. A. V. M. A., lxxix (1931), n. s. 32 (3), pp. 376-389.

a long time been accepted by many that recovered cases may shed the virus, there were extremely few satisfactorily proven cases of such carrier state. The finding of the Reims workers apparently leaves no room for disputing the existence of the carrier animal in foot-and-mouth disease and further justifies the American slaughter method of eradicating this disease, which is based partly on the possibility of some of the recovered cases becoming carriers of active foot-and-mouth disease virus.

Filtrable viruses: Before closing this brief report the Committee desires to call your attention to the far-reaching and epoch-making developments in this phase of infectious diseases.

For twenty years isolated reports from bacteriologists have called attention to the filter-passing stages of pathogenic bacteria. Notably among these was the tubercle bacillus. These announcements received practically no consideration from most other workers. Within the past five years such reports have become more numerous but still the bacteriologists have not, in the main, given serious thought to such reports. But recent reports, especially those of Hadley, of the University of Michigan, and Kendall, of Northwestern University, make it imperative that the existence of filter-passing forms of most of the microscopically visible bacteria be accepted, or at least not ignored. Hadley claims to have shown that certain dissociation variants of bacteria are filter-passers. Kendall reports the actual cultivation, on special artificial media, of filter-passing virus which, when placed on the usual ordinary medium, becomes non-filtrable. These findings will not only be of academic interest but must have an important bearing on the infectivity of viruses, upon epizootology, prevention and cure of the infectious diseases.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JACOB TRAUM, *Chairman*

W. W. DIMOCK

E. W. PRICE

ALVIN BROERMAN

ROBERT GRAHAM

F. B. HADLEY

PRESIDENT HALL: You have heard the report of the Special Committee on Prevention of Transmissible Diseases of Animals. What is your pleasure?

DR. MAYO: I move its adoption and transmission to the Executive Board.

The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote and carried.

PRESIDENT HALL: We will next have the report of the Special Committee on Poultry Diseases, by Dr. W. R. Hinshaw.

Dr. Hinshaw read the report.

Report of the Special Committee on Poultry Diseases

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

INFECTIOUS LARYNGOTRACHEITIS

Last year your Committee presented a report concerned mainly with the history, prevalence and economic importance of infectious laryngotracheitis (infectious bronchitis, infectious tracheitis). In last year's report information was lacking from Georgia and New Hampshire, both of which states have since supplied the Committee with the desired data. In Georgia the disease appeared first in an egg-laying contest during 1926, while in New Hampshire the

first cases recorded were in 1929, although it is believed that the disease has existed in that state for a longer period of time. In both states the disease is considered of economic importance.

Believing that a complete available list of references on this disease is desirable, the Committee has prepared as complete a bibliography as it has been possible to obtain and it is attached to this report.* Many of the references are of minor importance but are included for historical record.

Probably the most progress, since infectious laryngotracheitis became of economic importance, has been made in the study of the disease during the past year. Beach (1930), Beaudette (1930), Gibbs (1931) and Graham, Thorp and James (1931) have each independently established a filtrable virus as the most probable cause of the disease. Seifried (1931), in some histopathological studies, has observed the presence of intranuclear inclusion bodies in epithelial cells, which adds additional evidence to these investigators' findings.

During the past two years, a respiratory disease, which resembles infectious laryngotracheitis, has been increasing in economic importance among young chicks in many poultry sections. Schalk (1931) has reported on this disease and several of the experiment stations are studying it at the present time.

Much confusion still exists regarding the correct nomenclature of the disease, but there is an increasing tendency toward accepting the term, "infectious laryngotracheitis," as suggested by Dr. H. J. Stafseth, at the 1929 Conference of State and Federal Research Workers in Animal Diseases, and later by Graham and Thorp (1930). Seifried's (1930) histopathological studies indicate that this nomenclature is correct. Your Committee favors Graham and Thorp's nomenclature but, as stated in last year's report, it will be desirable for authors to include suitable synonyms whenever referring to the disease. Until such time as the name of the disease becomes standardized, this is necessary to avoid confusion on the part of librarians, abstractors, etc., in making cross references for indexed files.

VACCINATION AGAINST FOWL-POX

Continued progress in the development of a desirable method of vaccination of chickens against fowl-pox has been made during the past few years. Approximately a year ago, the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, distributed to investigators in the United States a fowl-pox virus originating from pigeons and used successfully by T. M. Doyle† in England against natural outbreaks of fowl-pox in chickens without deleterious effect on egg production or on the health of the bird following vaccination. Reports received by the Committee from various investigators in America indicate that the pigeon-pox vaccine of Doyle is successful in eliminating post-vaccination troubles and that it does not cause any decrease in egg production. Contradictory reports, however, have been received regarding the ability of the vaccine to protect chickens against natural outbreaks of the disease in the United States. Your Committee believes the problem of chicken-pox control merits continued research with the pigeon-pox vaccine of Doyle, but that a recommendation of its general use as a substitute for chicken-pox virus vaccines cannot be made until additional data regarding its ability to produce a solid immunity against fowl-pox in the United States are available.

NOMENCLATURE OF POULTRY DISEASES

There is a growing need for some organization to act as a clearing-house for determining correct, fitting and appropriate names for the old as well as the newly described poultry diseases. A complete published list of the accepted names with synonyms of the established poultry diseases is desirable. Your Committee believes that a future function of the Committee should be not only to prepare such a list, but to aid poultry investigators in selecting and determining proper names for newly described conditions in poultry. An example of this need was recently observed in a poultry nutrition symposium on a disease called "slipped tendons." It is apparent that this condition is not correctly named. The name, "perosis," which literally means malformed

*To be published later.

†Doyle, T. M.: Immunization of fowls against fowl-pox by means of pigeon-pox virus. *Jour. Comp. Path. & Therap.*, xliii (1930), 1, pp. 40-55.

limbs, has been suggested for the disease. It is the opinion of your Committee that this is not an appropriate one, since the same name might be used to designate rickets, a fracture or any injury to the leg, as well as the so-called "slipped-tendon" disease. It is obvious that unless a more correct name be given this condition, the same situation as has existed in the case of infectious laryngotracheitis will arise and there will be a different name suggested by each investigator who reports on the condition.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Your Committee desires to submit the following recommendations:

1. That poultry disease investigators cooperate in adopting the name, "infectious laryngotracheitis," for the respiratory disease of chickens now known by infectious bronchitis, infectious tracheitis and infectious laryngotracheitis. As an aid to librarians and others in making cross references and in preparing bibliographies, synonyms should be included in all references to the disease until such a time as this name becomes standard by usage.

2. That because of contradictory results obtained by American investigators in the use of the pigeon-pox vaccine of Doyle, your Committee recommends additional investigations before this product is generally substituted for the chicken-pox vaccine now in common use in the United States. Your Committee does, however, believe that the pigeon-pox vaccine of Doyle merits further investigations and field trials.

3. That it will be desirable for a future committee on poultry diseases to prepare and publish a list of accepted names with synonyms of poultry diseases.

4. That future committees on poultry diseases act in an advisory capacity in the selection of correct, fitting and appropriate names for newly described poultry diseases.

It has been impossible, because of lack of time, to submit this report for final reading to those members who are absent from this meeting, so the responsibility for all statements is taken by those present and whose signatures appear on the report.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) W. R. HINSHAW, *Chairman*
B. A. BEACH
J. R. BEACH
H. W. GRAYBILL
J. B. LENTZ

(Signed) H. J. STAFSETH
E. L. STUBBS

DR. W. R. HINSHAW: I move that this report be accepted and referred to the Executive Board, and that the Committee be continued.

The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and carried.

PRESIDENT HALL: Dr. Hoskins has an announcement to make.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: The polls will remain open until six o'clock, and if by any chance there should be a lineup at that time anybody who is in line at six o'clock will not be deprived of the privilege of voting.

PRESIDENT HALL: The Chair is informed that there are probably 600 persons present who are entitled to vote, and that many have not voted. This is a matter that deserves your attention. You should vote for your officers for next year.

In accordance with the motion passed this afternoon, the Chair will reappoint the temporary Committee on Program for the Future—Dr. Brumley, Dr. Simms and Dr. Ferguson—to to formulate the report to the Executive Board, on the program. This is done largely because the report is one that will involve reading a rather long program and they have read it and it can be expedited by reappointing them. Is there anything further to come before this meeting? I am informed that there are 1,213 registered up to now.

The session adjourned at 4:55 p. m.

RECESS

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 27, 1931

The fourth general session was called to order at 2:15 p. m., by President Hall.

PRESIDENT HALL: There will be no report of the Executive Board at this time. The first item of business will be the report of the Committee on Election. If Dr. Hurt is not here, Secretary Hoskins will present the report of the Committee in Dr. Hurt's absence.

Secretary Hoskins read the report. . . . (Applause)

Certificate of Election

We, the undersigned members of the Committee on Election, have counted the ballots cast in the election for president of the American Veterinary Medical Association, held at Kansas City, Mo., August 26, 1931, and hereby report the number of votes cast for each candidate:

R. R. Dykstra: Three hundred, twelve (312) votes

N. F. Williams: Ninety-seven (97) votes

As a result, we declare R. R. Dykstra elected.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTION

(Signed) L. M. HURT, *Chairman*

(Signed) H. C. H. KERNKAMP

(Signed) HARRY MORRIS

(Signed) B. J. KILLHAM

PRESIDENT HALL: I take this occasion to wish Dr. Dykstra the most prosperous and progressive administration that the Association has yet had.

The next thing that is listed is the report of the Committee on Policy. I am informed by the Secretary that that Committee has nothing to report this year.

The next report is that of the Special Committee on Tuberculosis, and Dr. C. E. Cotton will present that report.

Dr. Cotton read the report. . . . (Applause)

Report of the Special Committee on Tuberculosis

MR PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

As recommended by your Committee at the annual meeting last year, a special committee was appointed to confer with the Committee on Methods and Standards of the American Association of Medical Milk Commissions, to endeavor to have the Uniform Rules and Regulations for the establishment and maintenance of tuberculosis-free herds of cattle under the Federal-State Accredited Herd Plan accepted as their methods and standards for tuberculin-testing herds producing certified milk. The special committee will present a separate report of the results of their efforts and conference.

PROGRESS OF TUBERCULOSIS ERADICATION IN THE UNITED STATES

On July 1, 1931, there were 1,222 counties, parts of two more, the District of Columbia, and fifty Vermont towns designated as modified accredited areas. About 30,000,000 cattle were under supervision for the control and eradication of bovine tuberculosis. Indications are that as much, if not more, work will be done during the coming year than was accomplished last year, which was the largest ever. All of the counties in the state of Indiana are now in the modified accredited area. Indemnity is now being paid for tuberculous cattle in the state of California. Accredited practicing veterinarians are participating in the eradication more extensively each year. They are urged to observe their results carefully and to be endeavoring constantly to obtain all recent important information on the subject.

The control and eradication of avian tuberculosis in poultry and swine will now receive increased attention, as funds for this work have been provided by Congress and a number of states in the Middle West and North Central West, where the disease is very prevalent.

Provision has been made to place certain counties, where there are many range cattle, in the modified accredited area without applying the tuberculin test to all of the cattle. This will make possible more rapid progress in many western states.

A total of 1,162,414 herds, containing 13,782,273 cattle, were tuberculin-tested in the cooperative work during the year ended June 30, 1931. A total of 203, 778 reactors (1.5 per cent) were disclosed.

PROGRESS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA

The demand for the work under the accredited herd and area plans continues to increase. The amount of work performed is governed by available funds. Approximately 1,500,000 cattle are now under federal supervision for the control of this disease, of which 150,000 are in fully accredited herds, composed principally of pure-bred animals. Eradication areas have been materially extended, and a number of new independent areas have been established. Several other areas are prepared and waiting to begin activities. Approximately \$1,400,000 was expended as indemnity for about 60,000 reactors condemned during the past year. Experience in the Dominion of Canada shows the soundness of the plan to control tuberculosis in herds and areas.

VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

Your Committee is maintaining a close interest in the question of vaccination against tuberculosis, especially in "BCG" vaccination, as advocated by Professor Calmette, of Paris. This has been given due attention in previous reports. Further developments during the past year have been carefully noted, and we give here what we believe to be its present status.

BCG vaccination was one of the principal subjects for report and discussion at three important international conferences held during the past year: First International Conference of Microbiology, Paris; International Veterinary Congress, London, and the International Union Against Tuberculosis, Oslo, at each of which the highly controversial nature of the question, the lack of unanimity, and the impossibility of arriving at any definite or satisfactory conclusions were very evident. Professor Calmette's claims remain largely unproved, and neither animal nor human experiments reported on, up to this

date, convinced the bacteriologists, immunologists and statisticians, or warranted acceptance of the case for BCG as advocated by the eminent French professor. In fact, developments during the past year show stronger cause and reason than ever for doubt and questioning, for maintaining a conservative attitude, and for continuing BCG vaccination and trial as a definitely experimental study only, and from a wholly experimental viewpoint. On scientific grounds, little can be said in favor of any general adoption of vaccination by means of BCG and a great deal against it, based upon evidence of its uncertainty and questionable value as an immunizing agent, its possible reversion to high virulence and tendency to induce a carrier state, and of the dangers and risks which, to an unknown degree, are involved.

Calmette's basic claim that BCG is a *virus fixe* has been disproved. Independent investigators have shown that the virulence of BCG strains is not fixed, and that by various ways and means, under artificial conditions of culture, and by passage through experiment animals, the virulence of BCG may be greatly enhanced.

BCG, originally a strain of virulent bovine tubercle bacilli, has had its virulence and pathogenicity greatly reduced by long cultivation upon a bile-potato medium and seems to maintain this relative avirulence as long as it is continued upon this specific medium and, possibly, upon certain other media. Nevertheless, by growing BCG upon certain other media, by inducing and selecting a certain type of growth, or by dissociation, highly virulent cultures may be obtained. It cannot be said, therefore, that BCG is a stable virus, and it must be recognized that its stability is dependent upon its environment and the unknown factors concerned therein. Once introduced into the animal body, all control is lost and no one can say or foretell the changes that may take place in the course of the months or the years in which it continues to exist in the animal in which it is inoculated, and in others to which it may be passed by natural means of infection.

As regards immunity, and its degree, duration and value, here again the claims made for BCG vaccination go far beyond the evidence revealed by animal experiment. The champions of BCG vaccination have proclaimed its at the three international conferences already referred to, as "a grand success in effectively immunizing hundreds of thousands of cattle against tuberculosis"; but, not a single paper or report was presented at these conferences or, as far as this Committee is aware, has been published, to bear actual witness or show poor of such claims. On the other hand, strong evidence has been brought out showing that an increased resistance which may follow BCG vaccination, as manifested by delay or a slower rate of progress in the development and progress of the disease, is more often than not fleeting, and of brief duration. It is well known that in many countries the immunization of cattle by means of BCG has been on trial and in progress over several years, but it is noteworthy and perhaps significant that reported results have not in any case confirmed those reported by Calmette and Guérin. The results in a good many completed trials have not been published, possibly because they fell far short of hopes and expectations, and the silence that is maintained would seem to be ominous.

The present knowledge and status of BCG vaccination does not leave with this Committee a favorable impression or justify, in its opinion, the hope that the problem of vaccinal immunity against tuberculosis can be solved, or that an efficient control of the disease can be effected by the adoption of this method.

AVIAN TUBERCULOSIS

A rather large, bright radiant ray of light has finally ascended over the horizon and is now spreading over the avian tuberculosis landscape, which we think is truly significant from the standpoint of eradication of this disease from among poultry.

The large commercial poultrymen, the poultry commission men and, above all, the poultry packers, are beginning to comprehend the problem in its larger economic sphere and they realize the grave possibility of materially reduced poultry consumption, if the public is not guaranteed a product free from this disease.

The astounding fact that from 8 to 24 per cent of all adult chickens slaughtered at some of the poultry-packing establishments are infected with tuberculosis tells the true story. As long as these diseased birds could be unloaded upon the markets, unchallenged, it was simply a case of "nobody's business." But, since a little educational propaganda, announcing the enormity and the widespread distribution of this disease among the common barnyard fowl, has filtered through to the poultry-consuming public, the picture has changed.

The psychological reactions on the part of the public arising from the possibility of consuming tuberculous fowl, together with the economic urge and pressure involved, are rapidly rallying the aforementioned commercial agencies to this cause. They are now of sympathetic concern and manifesting a real cooperative spirit as regards an active, progressive eradication program.

Specialized studies in the field of research have not brought forth much of practical value during the past year that would suggest anything entirely new in the way of methods and regulations for the control and eradication of the disease. However, with the combined forces of the commercial interests enrolled with all the various veterinary agencies concerned, our educational program should go forward with renewed vigor and in an intensified manner.

The seventh annual Midwestern States Tuberculosis Conference convened at Saint Paul, June 12 of this year. Its discussions were practically confined to the avian tuberculosis problem. Its deliberations culminated in drafting and adopting a most enlightening program of education for poultry-owners and suggested a progressive plan of control and eradication of the disease. Some of the items of this plan have been previously advocated and, in fact, are in operation in some states at the present time. Nevertheless, calling them to our attention again with repeated emphasis at this time is quite essential. On the other hand, the plan contains some excellent original ideas and suggestions that are highly worthy of our most careful consideration. The Conference is to be commended for its splendid endeavors. Therefore, in order that the entire profession may be familiar with the Conference Plan, we are herewith incorporating it in full as a part of this report.

PLAN FOR THE ERADICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS FROM POULTRY, UNANIMOUSLY
ADOPTED AND RECOMMENDED AT THE SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
MIDWESTERN STATES TUBERCULOSIS CONFERENCE, SAINT PAUL,
MINNESOTA, JUNE 12, 1931

A. *Activities—Extensive:*

I. General publicity through agricultural journals, federal and state bulletins, mailed to farmers, pamphlets to be distributed by the poultry trade and leaflets to be enclosed in all letters to farmers emphasizing the following points:

1. Tuberculosis is widely prevalent in the poultry flocks of the North Central and Middle West states, causing large losses by deaths, reducing their productivity and infecting pigs associated with them.
2. The tuberculin test and postmortem inspection show a relatively low percentage of tuberculous young birds, but a high percentage of old birds infected with this disease.
3. A flock may be infected with tuberculosis and the live birds show no physical symptoms of the disease, because only those specimens which have reached an advanced stage show external evidences, such as thin breast, pale comb, lameness, etc.
4. If the entire flock is disposed of at the end of the first laying year, the disease will be reduced in each succeeding flock and may eventually disappear, provided no diseased poultry are brought to the premises. Quicker results may be secured by supplementing this with the practice of keeping the young chicks on clean soil each year, until they go into winter quarters, which have previously been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.
5. Hens lay one-third more eggs the first year as pullets than during the second year of production.

6. The elimination of tuberculosis and other poultry diseases makes possible the sale of poultry products on a graded quality basis that reflects increased incomes by developing price differentials for different grades of products.
7. All standard-bred flocks kept for more than one year of egg production or for breeding purposes should be tuberculin-tested periodically and all reacting birds disposed of promptly in accordance with the rules of the live stock sanitary officials.
8. Flocks free from tuberculosis and bacillary white diarrhea and officially designated as such should be encouraged.
- II. All birds obviously diseased should be rejected by dealers when received from farms. They should be killed to demonstrate lesions of tuberculosis or other communicable diseases, if necessary to convince the farmer.
- III. All veterinarians, when testing a herd of cattle, should observe the poultry flock, question the owner about diseases and offer suggestions as to a practical method of eradication. Practicing veterinarians should be supplied with proper literature for use among all clients.

B. Activities—Intensive:

- I. A few counties or areas in each of the states where avian tuberculosis is prevalent should be selected for an intensive program of eradication along the following suggested lines:
 1. If possible, secure the consent of practically all farmers in one township to have their entire flocks tuberculin-tested, the reacting birds sold subject to postmortem inspection to demonstrate the presence of the disease, to determine percentage of infection in the young birds as compared with the old, and to arouse the interest of all flock-owners in the eradication of the disease. Visits to each farm in all of the remaining townships should be made to give the results of the test and to urge all farmers in the county to put into practice a proper management of the flock for disease eradication and successful production.
 2. In some counties it may be more desirable to inspect all the flocks in the county by physical examination, autopsy, or the tuberculin test.
 3. In counties near the smaller packing-plants, where all local hogs are hauled in trucks or wagons to the plant, arrange with the packing company to have the hogs tattooed for identification on the killing-floor. The farmer can then be notified as to the number of hogs retained for tuberculosis and that this may be caused by tuberculous poultry. Information can then be provided as to methods of eradication. Larger packing companies should tattoo consignments where all hogs come from one farm.
 4. Commercial hatcheries should be urged to establish flocks free from tuberculosis, bacillary white diarrhea (pullorum disease) and other communicable diseases, supplying them with eggs for hatching purposes.
 5. County agents and vocational teachers should be encouraged to make the eradication of disease from poultry one of their major projects with Boys and Girls Clubs and with all poultry-raisers in counties where there is obviously a high percentage of tuberculosis. Literature adapted to their needs should be supplied to them.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHAS. E. COTTON, *Chairman*
 (Signed) A. E. WIGHT
 (Signed) T. H. FERGUSON
 (Signed) E. A. WATSON
 (Signed) A. F. SCHALK

PRESIDENT HALL: What will you do with the report of the Committee?

DR. W. F. GUARD: I move that it be accepted and referred to the Executive Board.

. . . . The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT HALL: This is a special committee. Does the Association wish the Committee continued?

DR. MAYO: Mr. President, I move that the Committee be continued.

. . . . The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT HALL: The next is the report of the Special Committee on Tuberculin Testing of Certified Herds. Is Dr. Munce present? (Not present) If not, that will be postponed and we will have the report of the Special Committee on International Veterinary Congress. Dr. Adolph Eichhorn will present that report.

. . . . Dr. Eichhorn read the report

Report of the Special Committee on International Veterinary Congress

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

In consideration of the official character of the American Veterinary Medical Association Tour in which American veterinarians participated in 1930, a few brief remarks pertaining to the tour might be opportune at this time.

It is not necessary to dwell upon the itinerary followed by the party, nor would it be possible within the scope of this report to include an account of the institutions visited. However, in consideration of the splendid recognition and attention the party received in every country visited, an expression of gratitude to those responsible for making it such a splendid success would be appropriate.

The splendid accounts published by various members of the party in the veterinary publications, both on the general tour as well as the institutions visited abroad, also the reports on the International Veterinary Congress, your Committee feels, have amply covered the subject and the Committee requests the Association to adopt these reports as published as parts of this report.

However, the final resolutions adopted by the Congress on the various subjects discussed have been made available only recently and your Committee feels that it would be advisable to include these resolutions in the present report merely for general information. The following are the resolutions:

I. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

That in the opinion of the Congress:

(a) The establishment of the existence of a plurality of viruses of foot-and-mouth disease is of the highest significance in relation to the epizootology of the disease and to methods of active and passive immunization.

(b) It is highly desirable that in all countries the type of virus present should be determined in all primary outbreaks.

(c) It should always be remembered that both the diseased animals and the buildings constitute a serious danger in the spread of the disease.

(d) The most efficient disinfecting agents are moist heat and sunlight and, of chemical agents, potassium and sodium hydrates and formalin.

(e) The value of passive immunization has been established and its use in practice in favorable circumstances is to be encouraged.

(f) It is highly desirable that all possible efforts should be made to discover an efficient method of active immunization.

II. INFECTIOUS ABORTION OF SHEEP, CATTLE AND SWINE

(a) That scientific investigations regarding contagious bovine abortion are essential in all civilized countries, particularly for the purpose of controlling the disease, the preparation of an effective method of immunization, the elucidation of the role of *Bacterium abortus* (Bang) as a cause of the disease in man, and determining the relationship between the disease caused by this organism in man and Malta fever.

(b) That in view of the very widespread occurrence of infectious abortion of cattle in all countries, an international scientific investigation should be carried out, and that such an investigation would come within the purview of the Office International des Epizooties de Paris.

III. RELATIONSHIP OF THE VETERINARY SURGEON TO ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

That in view of its importance to the welfare of the public, Animal Husbandry (Zootichny) should be given a prominent position in the program of every future Congress.

IV. VETERINARY SCIENCE IN RELATION TO PUBLIC HEALTH

That at the next Congress a special Section for Meat and Milk Hygiene should be created.

V. THE LAW GOVERNING THE PRACTICE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE AND SURGERY

(a) That the Congress urges upon governments the necessity for legislation giving to the veterinary profession such power as will enable it to exert a uniform control over the health of domestic animals.

(b) That the title of Veterinary Surgeon ought to be protected legally and that only those should be authorized to practice animal medicine who possess a diploma granted or recognized by the state.

VI. ANTHRAX

(a) That, in the general interest of public health in all countries, it is an indispensable duty to take effective precautions against the infection of human beings and animals with anthrax by animal products, such as unheated or insufficiently heated bones or bone-meal, and hides, containing the germs of the disease.

(b) That regulations are urgently needed to prevent the trade in raw materials from animals dead of anthrax. If the laws in force in an exporting country are not sufficient for this purpose, it is essential that the suspected products should be tested or sterilized in the importing country before they are allowed to pass into general trade.

(c) That only an exposure to steam under pressure for several hours can at the present time be considered satisfactory for the thorough disinfection of animal products infected with anthrax.

VII. STANDARDIZATION OF BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS

That the attention of the Office International des Epizooties de Paris be drawn to the urgent necessity of a prompt consideration of the question of the standardization of biological products.

VIII. DISEASES OF THE NEW-BORN

That having regard to the good results of the organization for combating diseases of the new-born in Germany, the Congress recommends that in all countries similar organizations should be established, with a view to the formation of an international Union for that purpose, to which each country would furnish annual reports for circulation to all countries concerned.

IX. RINDERPEST

That this Congress considers that sufficient knowledge of practicable methods is now available to eradicate rinderpest within a reasonable period of time in any country which will provide adequate facilities for their application, and this Congress urges upon all governments to coöperate to this end.

X. BACILLARY WHITE DIARRHEA

That, in the opinion of this Congress, the method of diagnosis and prophylaxis of bacillary white diarrhea of chickens by systematic agglutination tests, carried out by qualified veterinarians, is at the present moment the procedure most to be recommended.

XI. ZOOTECHNY

(a) That veterinary schools and veterinary institutes should be provided with the scientific and experimental facilities necessary for the proper teaching of zootechnics.

(b) That the necessary funds for carrying our experimental researches should be accorded to the teaching staffs.

(c) That as far as possible the services of veterinary surgeons should be utilized in applying the measures designed to improve animal husbandry.

THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE ACCEPTS INVITATION TO HAVE THE NEXT CONGRESS MEET IN THE UNITED STATES

Subsequent to the outbreak of the war in 1914, when the International Veterinary Congress held in London had to close after the official opening, the American Veterinary Medical Association considered the advisability of inviting the Congress to come to the United States. Since that time, on at least one occasion, definite action was taken to make an effort to bring the Congress to this country. Inasmuch as at the last Congress held in London there was a splendid opportunity to have such an invitation accepted by the Permanent Committee, the American veterinarians in attendance unanimously decided to issue such an invitation, the previous action of the American Veterinary Medical Association being considered.

Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, was delegated to present the invitation to the Permanent Committee which was cheerfully accepted.

The Executive Committee of the A. V. M. A. approved this action at a meeting in Chicago, December 3, 1930.

The Congress is to be held in 1934, in a city to be designated by the American Veterinary Medical Association. The Permanent Committee having accepted the invitation, it is now necessary for the United States government to give official recognition to the Congress and appropriate some funds towards the expenses. Aside from such appropriation, it will be necessary to raise an additional fund, as it will require a considerable amount of money to meet the expenses of entertaining the Congress.

In view of the fact that the holding of the Congress in this country would materially benefit the veterinary profession, it behooves every individual as well as the associations to do their utmost towards coöperating, not only financially but also in every other way, to make the coming International Veterinary Congress the greatest success of any ever held.

Your Committee believes that no time should be lost and that activities should now be instituted towards raising the necessary funds. In that respect, several state and local associations have already taken the initiative and, in some instances, the associations voted an assessment of one dollar per year for each member. In other instances, a definite sum has been appropriated by the associations.

The veterinary profession in the United States will be required to raise a larger fund than has ever before been undertaken by any country in which the Congress has been held.

If state associations make generous appropriations towards such funds and also interest the allied agricultural interests towards assistance for the Congress, we shall not have any difficulty in obtaining the necessary funds.

Your Committee requests the Association definitely to designate the city in which the 1934 International Veterinary Congress is to be held. Furthermore, your Committee also recommends that the present Committee be made part of the Organizing Committee which will continue to function until the completion of the Congress.

Your Committee also recommends that the present Committee on International Congress have full authorization from the Association to act on matters pertaining to the Congress.

Your Committee recommends this report for action by the Association and the adoption of the report.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) A. EICHHORN, *Chairman*

DR. EICHHORN: I may state regarding the question of determining the place of meeting for the next International Veterinary Congress that the recommendation of the Committee to the Executive Board was that Philadelphia be chosen, inasmuch as the Governor of Pennsylvania issued a formal invitation. A formal invitation was received also from the Secretary of Agriculture of Pennsylvania, together with invitations from the Mayor of Philadelphia and the President of the University of Pennsylvania. We thought that Philadelphia would be a splendid place, especially so because it would be more accessible for the foreign delegates, who might not want to go somewhere into the interior of the United States at some distance from the port. I am very glad to know that the Executive Board will recommend that you designate the city of Philadelphia as the next meeting place of the Congress. (Applause)

PRESIDENT HALL: You have heard the report of the Committee. Dr. Eichhorn, did you make a motion?

DR. EICHHORN: Your Committee recommends the adoption of the report by the Association.

DR. COTTON: I second the motion.

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT HALL: As Dr. MacKellar is here, we will have the report of the Executive Board.

Report of the Executive Board

DR. MACKELLAR: Mr. President and Members of the Association: The Executive Board recommends to the Association that the 1934 meeting of the Association be held in Philadelphia in conjunction with the International Veterinary Congress to be held that year, and the Board also recommends that the sum of \$5,000 be contributed by this Association to help defray the expenses of the International Veterinary Congress, and that \$1,000 of that sum be made immediately available for expenses that may be incurred in the near future, and that the balance be made available as needed.

DR. MAYO: I move that this recommendation be approved.

. . . The motion was duly seconded. . . .

PRESIDENT HALL: It has been moved and seconded that the recommendation of the Executive Board be approved. Are there any remarks?

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT HALL: In this connection, the Chair will make a ruling at this time that your action is equivalent to continuing this Committee, as recommended by Dr. Eichhorn. If there is no objection that interpretation will hold.

The report of the Special Committee on Tuberculin Testing of Certified Herds is in the hands of the Secretary. The Secretary informs the Chair that Dr. Munce is expected to present this later and we will pass that for the time being.

The next item is the report of the Special Committee on Water-Borne Diseases of Animals, to be presented by Dr. L. W. Goss.

. . . Dr. Goss read the report. . . .

Report of the Special Committee on Water-Borne Diseases

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

The Committee on Water-Borne Diseases wishes to submit the following report:

This Committee consists of the same personnel as of the previous year, at which time they submitted references to available literature dealing upon the subject concerned. Further investigation this year, and inquiries into the transmissibility of infectious diseases by water, was carried out by correspondence with numerous men who were directly interested in the research work of various infectious diseases.

The work done by the Committee shows a small amount of available literature indicating the transmissibility of diseases by water. In this day of modern medicine, which is coming to be preventive, it is exceedingly important that the modes of dissemination of disease be thoroughly understood. In view of these conditions we would like to urge upon individuals who are working upon specific infectious diseases, that they apply some of their attention to the transmission of those particular diseases by water.

The Committee feels that they have done about as much upon this problem as they can do under the present circumstances, and desire that they be discharged.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEONARD W. GOSS, *Chairman*
L. T. GILTNER
W. L. BOYD

PRESIDENT HALL: You have heard the report of the Committee, with its recommendation that the Committee be discharged because of lack of present information in that field. What is your pleasure in this connection?

DR. FITCH: I move its acceptance and reference to the Executive Board.

PRESIDENT HALL: You also endorse the discharge of the Committee?

DR. FITCH: Yes.

DR. EICHHORN: I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

PRESIDENT HALL: The next item on the program is a report of the Special Committee on Standard Milk Control Code. This Committee has no report to present and had no report to present at the Los Angeles meeting. Do you wish this committee continued or discontinued?

DR. B. T. SIMMS: I move that the committee be discontinued.

DR. EICHHORN: I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

PRESIDENT HALL: The next report is that of the Special Committee on Humane Society Hospitals, Dr. R. S. MacKellar, Chairman.

Dr. MacKellar read the report.

Report of the Special Committee on Humane Society Hospitals

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

Since the 1930 annual meeting of this Association, only one matter regarding the relations between the humane societies and veterinarians has been brought to the attention of this Committee.

Early in February of this year, we were informed by Secretary Hoskins that it was reported that the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals had appropriated the sum of thirty thousand dollars for the erection of a small-animal clinic in Springfield, Mass.

We communicated with Dr. H. W. Jakeman, secretary of the Massachusetts Veterinary Medical Association, and he replied that they had appointed a committee to interview Dr. Rowley, president of the M. S. P. C. A., regarding this report. The Committee had a very satisfactory interview with Dr. Rowley and learned that at present they intended to build a shelter for animals in Springfield, Mass., employing a private practitioner of that city to conduct a two-hour clinic each day. In this, of course, there is nothing objectionable to the private practitioner and we will simply have to await results.

Your Committee, if continued, will have to endeavor to cooperate with the humane societies and strive to uphold the Code of Ethics adopted by the American Humane Society and the American Veterinary Medical Association.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) R. S. MacKELLAR, *Chairman*
W. G. HOLLINGWORTH
H. K. MILLER

PRESIDENT HALL: You have heard the report of the Committee. What is your pleasure in regard to this report and the continuation of the committee?

DR. GOSS: Mr. Chairman, I move that the report be accepted and referred to the Executive Board and that the Committee be continued.

The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and carried.

PRESIDENT HALL: The next item on the program is the report of the Committee on Resolutions, to be presented by Dr. B. T. Simms. What is the pleasure of the house? Do you wish to act on these resolutions as presented, one by one, or after the presentation of all of them?

DR. HURT: I move that we act at the conclusion of the reading of all the resolutions.

The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and carried.

Dr. Simms read the report.

Report of the Committee on Resolutions

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

The following resolutions are presented for your consideration:

RESOLUTION 1

WHEREAS, A clean, healthful and wholesome meat food supply for rich and poor alike is essential to public welfare and public health, and

WHEREAS, Only in rural communities is it possible for each householder to kill animals of his own raising to supply meats for his own family, and

WHEREAS, People massed in large towns and cities are dependent on commercially operated slaughter-houses for their meat supply, and

WHEREAS, There still exist in many states and municipalities commercial slaughter-houses where animals are killed for local consumption without the benefit of inspection, and

WHEREAS, In many instances, these commercial slaughter-houses are so located on the banks of streams or creeks, and operated with such a lack of observance of sanitary practices, as to become centers of infection harbored in accumulated offal that affords feeding places for dogs and vagrant animals, with the consequent spread, by these marauders as well as by the streams, of animal parasites and communicable diseases which are injurious to live stock, and

WHEREAS, The most scrupulous operator of a slaughter-house is not capable of determining the health status of animals without a knowledge of animal diseases and their pathology, nor of measures essential to sanitation without a knowledge of bacteriology, therefore, be it

Resolved, That a special committee of five be appointed by the President of this Association, to make a study of commercial slaughter-houses operating without the benefit of adequate inspection, with a view to obtaining full information of the number and location of such slaughter-houses; the volume and character of business conducted; and such evidence as may be obtainable to indicate the need of establishing an adequate system of inspection as a public health and live stock sanitary measure.

RESOLUTION 2

WHEREAS, The veterinary practice acts in our various states are in many instances unsatisfactory, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to draft a model veterinary practice act and to keep same on file for distribution to veterinarians who may request it, and be it further

Resolved, That the veterinarians in those states in which the practice acts are unsatisfactory are hereby urged to take any steps which they may see fit to secure satisfactory practice acts within the various states throughout the country.

RESOLUTION 3

WHEREAS, The success of the sixty-eighth annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association has been outstanding, and

WHEREAS, The Committee on Local Arrangements has worked so diligently and efficiently and contributed so materially to the success of this meeting, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sincerest thanks and appreciation are hereby expressed to the Committee on Local Arrangements.

RESOLUTION 4

WHEREAS, Wilson and Company have so considerably and materially helped in the entertainment of those in attendance at the sixty-eighth annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association, and

WHEREAS, This is but one of the many such expressions of their attitude toward the veterinary profession, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Association hereby expresses its sincerest appreciation to Wilson and Company for their hospitality during this meeting.

RESOLUTION 5

WHEREAS, The Food and Drug Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has conducted such an aggressive campaign against the fake remedies for live stock diseases, and

WHEREAS, This action on their part is resulting in the protection of the live stock industry from the losses which follow the attempts to treat live stock diseases through the administration of such fake remedies, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Association express its appreciation of the efforts on the part of the Food and Drug Administration to protect our great live stock industry by controlling and prohibiting the sale of fake remedies for live stock.

RESOLUTION 6

WHEREAS, The Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers Association, in the June, 1931, number of their *Bulletin*, published at Madison, Wisconsin, has given favorable publicity to the control of Bang's disease, and

WHEREAS, Such action on their part materially stimulates the control work concerned with this disease, thereby reducing the losses resulting from the ravages of Bang's disease, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Veterinary Medical Association hereby commends the American Bankers Association for their progressive stand in regard to this disease.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) B. T. SIMMS, *Chairman*

(Signed) R. P. MARSTELLER

(Signed) W. T. SPENCER

(Signed) C. J. SCOTT

PRESIDENT HALL: You have heard the report of the Committee on Resolutions. What action do you wish to take on these?

DR. HURT: I move that they be accepted and adopted.

The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and carried.

PRESIDENT HALL: The next thing on the program is the report of the Committee on Budget. This report will be presented by the Secretary, Dr. Hoskins.

Secretary Hoskins read the report.

Report of the Committee on Budget

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

The Committee on Budget recommends that the following amounts be appropriated for the purposes indicated, for the ensuing year:

President's contingent fund.....	\$ 500
Treasurer's contingent fund.....	300
Horse Association of America.....	50
Publicity Work.....	300
Committee on Agricultural Extension Service.....	100
Committee on Bang's Disease.....	200
Committee on Education.....	400
Committee on History.....	10
Committee on Legislation.....	1,000
Committee on Policy.....	100
Committee on Poultry Diseases.....	50
Committee on Program.....	300
Committee on Proprietary Pharmaceuticals.....	500
Committee on Veterinary Biologies.....	400
Moving expenses.....	2,000
Total.....	\$6,300

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MAURICE C. HALL, *Chairman*

(Signed) H. PRESTON HOSKINS

(Signed) M. JACOB

(Signed) R. S. MACKELLAR

PRESIDENT HALL: What do you wish to do with this report of your Budget Committee?

DR. W. T. SPENCER: Mr. Chairman, as there is a new committee provided for by the resolution just passed on meat investigation, I wonder if that should not be included in our budget.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: That is a difficult question to answer unless we know that the committee is going to incur some expense. It has usually been customary in the past, when a new committee is appointed and has no appropriation definitely set aside and subsequently incurs some expense, for them to present a bill to the Executive Board and ask the Board to approve it as an emergency expenditure.

MAJOR RAYMOND A. KELSEY: Mr. President, should not the appropriation of \$1,000, to be immediately available for the Committee on International Veterinary Congress, be included in this report?

SECRETARY HOSKINS: No, we did not consider it necessary. That appropriation is looked upon as a capital expenditure, and for that reason is not included in the budget. The total appropriation which the Association has already authorized is \$5,000.

DR. HURT: I move that the report of the Committee on Budget be adopted.

The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and carried.

PRESIDENT HALL: Is Dr. Munce in the room yet? (Not present)

The Secretary informs the Chair that there is no unfinished business on the calendar. The Association will therefore take up new business. Is there any new business to come before the Association.

DR. E. C. KHUEN: Mr. President and Members of the Association: On behalf of the Chicago Veterinary Medical Society and as a representative of a special committee on invitations, I wish to take this opportunity to extend a cordial invitation to the American Veterinary Medical Association to hold its 1933 convention in Chicago. I also have with me a special invitation from Honorable Mayor Cermak of the city of Chicago, also a letter from the General Manager, Mr. Lohr, of the Century of Progress International Exposition to be held in Chicago in 1933, and also a letter from Mr. Robert Isham Randolph, of the Chicago Association of Commerce, inviting the Association to Chicago in 1933.

The reason I am presenting this at this time is the fact that Chicago is now undertaking a project that is gaining world-wide prominence; and it will be necessary, if action is taken at this meeting to meet in Chicago in 1933, that the local committee who will be in charge of arrangements be given ample time to arrange for the necessary accommodations.

PRESIDENT HALL: You have before you the invitation to hold the 1933 meeting in Chicago.

DR. J. V. LACROIX: Mr. President, I simply wish to emphasize the fact that in order to get best hotel accommodations in Chicago in 1933 it will be necessary to decide soon if we are to meet in Chicago. I wish, therefore, to move, Mr. Chairman, that the American Veterinary Medical Association hold its annual meeting in 1933 in the city of Chicago.

The motion was duly seconded.

PRESIDENT HALL: It has been moved and seconded that the Association hold its 1933 meeting in Chicago. Is there any discussion of this motion?

DR. HURT: Can that be done at this time, two years ahead?

PRESIDENT HALL: The question is raised at this time whether that can be done. The Secretary will pass on that point. (Laughter)

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Mr. Chairman, I anticipated just exactly this contingency and the situation amounts to about this: As far as our Constitution and By-laws is concerned, we have the power to fix the place of the *next* annual meeting, but there is no provision for fixing the place of meeting further than one year ahead. However, the Constitution and By-laws does not say that we may not do so if we so desire. Now, we have in effect already fixed the place of the 1934 meeting—at least that be my interpretation of our action this afternoon. Reasoning that it is all right to fix the date of the 1934 meeting (laughter), it certainly ought to be all right to fix the place of the 1933 meeting. (Applause)

PRESIDENT HALL: The Chair rules that in the absence of any provision to the contrary, this Association may fix the place of meeting for any meeting whatsoever. (Applause)

You have before you a motion to meet in Chicago in 1933. Is there any further discussion or questions on this subject.?

MEMBER: Mr. Chairman, I think that not all but most of us think that this is an unwise policy to pursue. We have an invitation from Winnipeg and it does not give Winnipeg a fair show to fight this out with these Chicago men at the next meeting. There are so many exigencies arising that we do not know what is going to happen in Chicago. Sometimes worse things happen there than in Cuba. We might not want to go there. So I would move as a substitute that this matter be referred to the Executive Board for the exercise of their wisdom.

. . . The motion was seconded. . . .

PRESIDENT HALL: It has been moved and seconded, as a substitute motion, which is a privileged motion and takes precedence over the original motion, that this be referred to the Executive Board for consideration. Are you ready for a vote on the substitute motion, or do you wish to discuss it?

DR. LACROIX: In view of the fact that we have perfect confidence in leaving this matter to the wise judgment of our Executive Board, we offer no objection.

. . . The substitute motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT HALL: Is there any further new business to come before this Association?

DR. ARIAS: Again, gentlemen, I still insist on your coming to Havana any old time. I am waiting for 1935. (Applause)

PRESIDENT HALL: Is there any further new business to come before this Association?

DR. MACKELLAR: May I ask the indulgence of the Association for just a moment?

In the course of human events we sometimes have unpleasant duties to perform, but I assure you that the commission with which I am entrusted this afternoon is an extremely pleasant one. At the June meeting of the New York City Veterinary Medical Association, that Association, believing that it was proper and just to recognize outstanding service and achievement, honored itself by conferring on Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, honorary life membership in that Association; and they have entrusted me to present him this afternoon with a certificate of that honorary life membership signed by the President and the Secretary. I take great pleasure in presenting this certificate to Dr. Mohler, as the emissary of the New York City Veterinary Medical Association. Dr. John R. Mohler. (Applause)

DR. MOHLER: Mr. President, Dr. MacKellar, and Fellow Veterinarians: I is pretty hard to take a fellow like myself off my feet, but such an unexpected pleasure as this is apt to do so. It seemed to me that I was keeping pretty well informed on general veterinary matters throughout this country and I was trying also to keep in contact with veterinary conditions around the world. Although this action in New York occurred the third of June, this is the first time that it has come to my attention. I think that I have been derelict in keeping up with veterinary matters.

However, I cannot help but express my deep appreciation for this honor conferred by the Veterinary Medical Association of New York City. In accepting this framed certificate, I feel that I am being honored not only as an individual but as a representative of the veterinarians connected with a very important service in the Department of Agriculture. I want to thank you all very kindly, especially the members of your Association, and particularly you, Dr. MacKellar. (Applause)

DR. MACKELLAR: The Association, at the same time, saw fit, for outstanding achievement and service, to present another certificate—namely, one to our present President, Dr. Maurice

C. Hall. I take great pleasure in handing a certificate also to Dr. Hall. (Applause)

PRESIDENT HALL: I should like to ask Dr. MacKellar to present to the New York City Association my best thanks and appreciation of this certificate and my pleasure in being associated with that group of men as an honorary member.

These certificates are a good illustration of what the retiring President said in the presidential address. It seems of rather small consequence whether the dear public does or does not appreciate our work. They are none too intelligent critics anyway. But if we have the regard and the friendship and the esteem and the appreciation of our colleagues who know us personally and know something of our work, then we have something that we can really appreciate as the fundamental thing of real importance in human life. I thank you, Dr. MacKellar. (Applause)

Is there any further new business? If not, the report of the Special Committee on Tuberculin Testing of Certified Herds will be presented by the Secretary.

Secretary Hoskins read the report.

Report of the Special Committee on Tuberculin Testing of Certified Herds

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the American Veterinary Medical Association at Los Angeles, California, last year, which appears on pages 507-513, inclusive, of the October, 1930, issue of the JOURNAL of the A. V. M. A. President M. C. Hall appointed the following members on the Special Committee on Tuberculin Testing of Certified Herds: Drs. W. A. Hagan, Ithaca, New York; Elmer Lash, Washington, D. C., and T. E. Munce, *Chairman*, Harrisburg, Pa.

The above-mentioned Committee arranged a meeting with the Committee on Methods and Standards of the American Association of Medical Milk Commissions at the Veterinary School, University of Pennsylvania, Monday, June 8, 1931, all members of the A. V. M. A. Committee being present.

The following members of the Committee on Methods and Standards of the American Association of Medical Milk Commissions were present: Dr. J. J. Thomas, *Chairman*, Cleveland, Ohio; F. C. E. Mattison, Pasadena, California, and Dr. L. A. Klein, of Philadelphia. In addition, Dr. John B. Hardenbergh, secretary of the Scientific Research Committee of the American Association of Certified Milk Producers; Dr. J. P. Bushong, veterinarian for the Los Angeles Certified Milk Commission, and Dr. L. J. Tompkins, of the Sheffield Farms, were present. Dr. C. P. Bishop, Chief of the Tuberculosis Division of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry, was also in attendance.

The chairman of the A. V. M. A. Special Committee explained the purpose of the conference; namely, to prevail upon the American Association of Medical Milk Commissions, through their Committee on Methods and Standards for the production of certified milk, to accept as their methods and standards for tuberculin-testing herds producing certified milk, the uniform rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of tuberculosis-free herds of cattle under the Federal-State Accredited Herd Plan.

Following a general discussion of the proposition, the following was unanimously adopted to replace paragraphs 28 and 29 and the first section of paragraph 30 of the methods and standards for the production of certified milk adopted by the Association of Medical Milk Commissions, Inc., June 24, 1930:

VETERINARY SUPERVISION OF THE HERD

(To replace paragraphs 28 and 29 and the first section of paragraph 30)

TUBERCULIN TESTS

When application is made for certification of the milk of a herd, every member of that herd shall be tuberculin-tested as provided by the uniform rules and regulations for the establishment and maintenance of a tuberculosis-free accredited herd under the Federal-State Accredited Herd Plan,* and shall be tested in accordance with said rules and regulations, semi-annually.

All tuberculin tests shall be made by a veterinarian approved by the Commission and accredited by the federal Bureau of Animal Industry, under the direct supervision of the live stock sanitary authorities of the state in which the herd is tested.

The dates of all herd tests shall be definitely arranged by agreement between the Milk Commission and supervising officials and a complete record of all tests shall be made by the veterinarian making the same and promptly reported by him to the Secretary of the Commission. These records shall be kept on file and a summary of all such tests shall be made available to the American Association of Medical Milk Commissions for statistical purposes.

The Committee on Methods and Standards, of which Dr. J. J. Thomas, of Cleveland, Ohio, is chairman, submitted the above-mentioned recommendations to their Association on Tuesday, June 9, 1931. These were adopted with the following addition to paragraph 1, Section 28:

provided that all additions to the herd shall be tuberculin-tested at the time of purchase unless such animals originate from fully accredited herds. In case additions are made to a fully accredited herd, tuberculin tests shall be applied to the herd every six months.

Attached is a printed copy of the revised Methods and Standards for the Production Certified Milk† as adopted June 9, 1931, which contains the above-indicated tuberculin-testing requirements.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) T. E. MUNCE, *Chairman*

(Signed) W. A. HAGAN

(Signed) ELMER LASH

PRESIDENT HALL: What do you wish to do with the report of this Committee?

DR. EICHHORN: I move its adoption and that it be referred to the Executive Board.

DR. MACKELLAR: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT HALL: I understand that there is no further need to continue this Committee. Is there any discussion of the motion?

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

*These regulations may be secured from your state live stock sanitary official, or the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.

†Copies may be secured by writing the American Association of Medical Milk Commissions, Inc., 360 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRESIDENT HALL: The Secretary states that the paper by Dr. Jenison on "The Value of Meat Inspection" has been suggested for reference to tonight's program rather than for presentation in connection with the clinics. It would be advisable to have the opinion of this house as to whether that will meet with its approval. The Chair will entertain a motion to transfer the paper to tonight's program if it meets with your approval.

DR. SPENCER: I move that we hear Dr. Jenison's paper this evening.

. . . The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT HALL: If there are no further announcements and if there is no further business, before the Chair entertains a motion to adjourn, the President would like to express his appreciation of your coöperation in coming to these general sessions promptly and disposing of business in an efficient manner. I hope that we can continue to do this and to avoid any prolonged sessions. If we can get through with tonight's meeting at a reasonable hour, we will have set future meetings a good example of what can be done when you have this sort of coöperation.

A motion to adjourn is in order.

DR. MACKELLAR: I move that we adjourn.

. . . The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and carried, and the session adjourned at 3:30 p. m. . . .

RECESS

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 27, 1931

The fifth general session was called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Hall.

The following papers were presented:

"World-Wide Prevalence of Infectious Live Stock Diseases," Dr. George W. Pope.

"Idiopathic Anemia of Young Pigs," Drs. Robert Graham, Frank Thorp, Jr., and W. A. James. (Read by Dr. Thorp.)

"Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Vesicular Stomatitis"—Dr. Kurt Wagener.

"Activities of the Food and Drug Administration in the Control of Misbranded Veterinary Preparations," Dr. H. E. Moskey.

PRESIDENT HALL: The next order of business will be the report of the Committee on Proprietary Pharmaceuticals, by Dr. H. D. Bergman, Chairman, of Ames, Iowa.

Dr. Bergman read the report. . . . (Applause)

Report of the Committee on Proprietary Pharmaceuticals

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

The purpose of establishing a Committee on Proprietary Pharmaceuticals as a standing committee of the A. V. M. A., with stipulations as to the personnel, periods of service and the chairmanship, was to provide a fairly permanent council of apparently qualified individuals, as a part of the A. V. M. A. organization, to which various matters pertaining to proprietary pharmaceuticals and similar products purported to have remedial value for the lower animals might be referred for opinion or advice. Further, to provide a qualified body either to initiate action or to cooperate with other interested agencies in matters involving the advertising, claims, sale and general distribution of veterinary medicinal preparations to both the veterinary profession and to laymen.

This Committee now has a three-year background of existence and experience as a standing committee of this organization. The need and opportunities for service of such a committee were apparent immediately following its appointment, evidenced by the requests from various agencies and individuals, for advice and opinion on a wide range of problems involving veterinary medicinal products on which authoritative and unprejudiced veterinary medical opinion was highly desirable. While still pioneering in a new and undeveloped field, it is the opinion of this Committee and others familiar with its activities, that the past three years have been fruitful ones as regards benefits accruing from its efforts to both the live stock industry and the veterinary profession, and indeed the prestige of organized veterinary medicine as a whole. The contacts of this Committee representing the A. V. M. A., with various federal and state agencies, manufacturers, advertising and publishing concerns, as well as numerous individuals seeking authoritative opinions on matters pertaining to the pharmacological or therapeutic actions, probable efficacy, curative claims, etc., of so-called remedial products for the lower animals, have been in the majority of instances extremely satisfactory.

Needless to say, this brief report should be regarded as only a progress report and with no attempt to discuss details of committee activities. These are a matter of record and while both interesting and significant, presentation in a report such as this would be neither feasible nor practicable. It is the intent of this report to outline briefly the recent activities of the Committee and to offer suggestions and comment.

The major lines of effort may be tabulated as follows:

1. Relations have been continued and expanded with a number of agricultural and similar publications, and journalistic organizations, on matters pertaining to live stock remedy and feed advertising and many opinions have been requested and given.

2. Important and satisfactory contacts have been maintained with the U. S. Food and Drug Administration and the Federal Trade Commission and considerable cooperative activity has been carried out during the year. Much more valuable work could be carried out cooperatively with these agencies if time permitted.

3. Many conferences and much correspondence have been carried on by the chairman with individuals, both veterinarians and laymen, representatives of various commercial concerns, and professional organizations; also with officials interested in the control of the manufacture or distribution of products purported to have remedial or feed value for the various domesticated animals.

4. Active cooperation has been extended by individual members of the Committee in their respective states and outside with various agencies and individuals seeking authoritative information on so-called live stock remedies.

Consistent work in this connection by Dr. R. A. Craig, member of the Committee, not only recently but over a long period of years, is worthy of mention.

5. Coöperation has been extended to Secretary-Editor Hoskins on matters pertaining to advertising in the JOURNAL of the A. V. M. A.

6. Preliminary work has been done by the Committee acting as an "Associate Subcommittee on Veterinary Preparations," representing the A. V. M. A. in the revision and publication of the sixth edition of the National Formulary.

Commenting upon the general work and problems of the Committee, it may be emphasized again that the work need be limited only by the time the individual members, especially the Chairman, can devote to it. With the personnel of the Committee scattered in various parts of the country, the work naturally devolves largely upon the Chairman. Further, the members of the Committee can contribute only a limited amount of time, and recently this has been largely the extending of coöperation as sought. An additional year's experience has further convinced the present Chairman that under existing conditions of resources, facilities and personnel, the best policy of this Committee is to assume an advisory capacity and coöperative attitude rather than a militant one in the conduct of its affairs.

Coöperation and assistance extended to the several agencies who desire and request our assistance, and a reasonable amount of initiative in certain other instances, would seem to be the best method of progress under existing conditions. Any other policy would necessitate too great a sacrifice of time from the regular duties and responsibilities of the members of the Committee. It is certain that a sensible coöperative attitude will allow of increased opportunity and productive work. The apparent prestige of such a committee of the A. V. M. A. and the willingness in the majority of instances to accept its opinions as authoritative are likewise worthy of comment.

Each year, requests for coöperation are coming from more varied sources. Especially noticeable this year, is the interest of various states in state legislation supplementing the federal Food and Drug Law in the control of claims, sale and distribution of veterinary proprietary remedies and animal feeds. The federal laws do not cover in some instances points which individual states consider essential for the control of sale and distribution within the state. States which have enacted special legislation of this kind include: Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming and possibly others at recent sessions. The recent session of the Kansas legislature materially strengthened the Kansas law relating to the manufacture and sale of both live stock remedies and feeds.

Legislators and state officials during the last Minnesota legislative session were seeking information and investigating the laws of other states looking toward control enactments in Minnesota. To further such state legislation, the American Association of Feed Control Officials, at a meeting in Washington, D. C., last October, adopted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to coöperate with other interested organizations, in drafting legislation as a model for enactment by the states looking toward greater uniformity and thoroughness in the state laws governing live stock feed and remedy products. Mr. W. C. Geagley, State Analyst, Michigan Department of Agriculture, Lansing, Michigan, is chairman of this committee. Dr. H. E. Moskey, Veterinarian, U. S. Food and Drug Administration, is one of the committee members.

There is much evidence the past year that the animal nostrum manufacturers are severely feeling the pressure of the federal Food and Drug Administration, the Federal Trade Commission, the National Better Business Bureau, various state departments, and interested state and national professional organizations such as ours. In the states that have enacted legislation directed toward the control of live stock remedies, there is fine opportunity for advisory and coöperative contact with the state officials and others, on the part of state and local veterinary medical organizations. Such has been especially noticeable in Iowa this year, where the Iowa Veterinary Medical Association has been very active in developing contacts with both federal and

state control officials, and also journalistic organizations such as the Iowa Press Association and certain of the better agricultural and similar publications, to the latter of which, editorial and other educational articles have been furnished.

Particularly satisfactory have been the relations of the chairman of this Committee and the Executive Secretary of the Iowa Veterinary Medical Association, which organization now maintains a full-time secretary, on matters pertaining to live stock nostrums. Evidence of the effectiveness of these activities is shown by the fact that during the year, overtures to the Iowa Association officers were made by a committee representing certain live stock remedy manufacturers, suggesting the appointment by the Iowa Association of a committee with which they might discuss "grievances." The remedy manufacturers were referred to the Chairman of the A. V. M. A. Committee, whose answer was that it would be impossible and fruitless to discuss with them the "grievances" of the veterinary profession as related to live stock "nostrum" manufacturers, for the simple reason that "we do not speak the same language." The importance and value of initiative and activity on the part of individual veterinarians and state associations in cooperation with our national association and other interested organizations in live stock nostrum control is evident, and is another reason for bringing about a closer affiliation of the state and provincial associations with the A. V. M. A.

This is illustrated by the suggestions of a representative of the Federal Trade Commission only a few days ago. The Commission representative, a lawyer, was calling on the Chairman of this Committee, seeking certain additional information on a number of swine nostrums, data on which had been turned over to the federal Food and Drug Administration by this Committee several weeks previously. Both agencies were after the offenders. Through our efforts certain agricultural publications had dropped the advertising of these products. However, the virtues of the products were then being broadcast by radio and otherwise. The absurdity of the claims made was evident to any competent professional man. However, the first question of the Commission representative was regarding specific complaints from users. He was advised that most users merely considered themselves "stung" and made no complaint. If they did, the manufacturers would furnish additional product, gratis. His comment then was that if veterinarians in the field would make an effort to secure definite complaints from the users of products such as these, or as opportunity might afford, persuade their clients to run a check lot along with treated lots, it would do much to offset the testimonials in favor of these products always possessed by the manufacturer. These specific complaints by users could easily be brought, through the local veterinarian, to the attention of his association officers, or the A. V. M. A., and by them to the federal agencies who need this specific information. Specific complaints by users involving field trials are extremely important in combating these nostrums.

It can be safely said that progress is being made by the several agencies interested in keeping the live stock remedy and nostrum business under control. Limitation of its principal "stock in trade," i. e., wild and exaggerated claims in both labeling and collateral advertising, has been a most effective weapon. Public education through a wide variety of channels has been another. Manufacturers selling both to the profession and to laymen have found it expedient to observe claims and labels carefully, as well as matters of collateral advertising. In this connection, this Committee wishes to commend the fine attitude of the majority of ethical manufacturers of veterinary pharmaceutical products, on the cooperation extended and the willingness shown to correct certain general practices as regards claims and labels.

The majority of agricultural and similar publications called upon to carry live stock remedy advertising are scrutinizing much more carefully the copy presented, and very commonly request competent veterinary medical opinion before accepting certain advertising. Advertising agencies are more carefully considering the quality of these products before soliciting or accepting contracts. This Committee received, during the year, a request from a nationally known advertising concern for an opinion on a series of swine remedy products, the concern indicating that this schedule of products would not be accepted unless approved by an authoritative body. Our opinion was in the negative.

The press in general, through advice of its welfare organizations, is using greater discretion in the handling of advertising of this nature. In a number of instances this year, when the attention of certain newspapers has been called to questionable advertised products, they have seemed very appreciative and have agreed to drop the advertising.

These favorable developments have not just happened spontaneously but are due to the combined efforts of federal, state, professional and other organizations, not alone interested in their own economic welfare but that of the live stock industry and public as a whole. In this latter connection, the radio broadcasts and bulletins of the federal Food and Drug Administration have been a vital factor in public education and influencing of public sentiment. As further evidence of the attitude of the federal Food and Drug Administration on matters pertaining to veterinary medicinal preparations, the following release, under date of July 20, 1931, over the signature of W. G. Campbell, Chief of the Administration, is quoted verbatim:

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS OF VETERINARY MEDICINAL PERPARATIONS:

It is the purpose of the Food and Drug Administration to continue vigorously its program of action under the Federal food and drugs act against veterinary medicinal preparations falsely or fraudulently represented by label or circular accompanying the package as preventives or treatments for disease conditions.

In determining whether therapeutic or curative claims are true or false, the Administration is guided by the consensus of current veterinary medical opinion as to the effectiveness of the ingredients of the product.

Extensive surveys during the past year have shown that many products are on the market bearing label claims which their compositions do not justify. Some of the diseases for which unwarranted claims have been noted are:

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Cattle | Tuberculosis, Abortion, Cornstalk Disease, Shipping Fever, White Scours, Calf Pneumonia, Dysentery of Calves, Mastitis or Garget, Retention of Afterbirth, John's Disease, Worm Preventives, Blackleg or Quarter Ill. |
| Swine | Mixed Infections, Swine Plague, Necro or Necrotic Enteritis, Influenza of Swine or Hog "Flu," Worm Preventives, Disease Preventives, Lung Worms, Hog Cholera or Swine Fever, Tuberculosis. |
| Poultry | Blackhead of Turkeys, Fowl Cholera, Fowl Typhoid, Gapes of Chicks, Limberneck, White Diarrhea of Chicks (Pullorum Disease), Coccidiosis, Roup, Chicken Pox, Infectious Bronchitis, Worm Preventives, Disease Preventives, Blood Diseases, Tuberculosis. |
| Horses | Azoturia or Monday Morning Disease, Distemper or Strangles, Forage Poisoning, Founder, Heaves, Influenza (Epizootic or Pink Eye), Shipping Fever or Stockyard Fever, Blood Diseases, Kidney Diseases, Worm Preventives, Dourine, Blind Staggers, Glanders or Farcy, Roaring or Thick Wind, Tetanus or Lockjaw, Disease Preventives, Diseases of the Bone. |
| Dogs or Foxes | Distemper, Pneumonia, Chorea, Running-Barking Fits or Frights Disease, Rheumatism, Worm Preventives, Disease Preventives, Blood Diseases, Kidney Diseases, Sterility or Breeding Troubles, Convulsions, Diseases of the Eye. |
| Rabbits | Snuffles (Nasal Catarrh), Pneumonia, Rabbit Septicemia, Coccidiosis, Necrobacillosis, Worm Preventives, Disease Preventives. |

The responsibility under the law for compliance with its provisions rests squarely upon the manufacturer or shipper. Manufacturers whose products bear label representations for these disease conditions or for other serious maladies should carefully consider whether or not their claims are justified in the light of present scientific knowledge.

* * * * *

There are also many new fields that may be developed. During the past year, requests have come from a number of reputable manufacturers of veterinary proprietary products, requesting a detailed examination of some one of their products and the therapeutic claims, and asking that the product then be approved or not according to the findings. Such a program would be comparable to that of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association and is entirely beyond the present resources of this Committee. Neither is there any immediate future possibility for such a program except through possible coöperation in certain instances with the A. M. A. Within the year, the A. V. M. A. has been requested by the American Pharmaceutical Association to designate a committee to represent veterinary medicine in the revision and publication of the National Formulary (sixth edition). President M. C. Hall has requested this Committee to assume this responsibility and has designated the following members as the official subcommittee: Drs. R. S. Amadon, H. J. Milks, E. L. Quitman, H. D. Bergman, *Chairman*. This subcommittee will be listed in the new National Formulary as "Associate Subcommittee on Veterinary Preparations." Preliminary work by this subcommittee is already under way.

In closing this brief and very general report, it may be said to be the opinion of this Committee that the past year has been one of progress. Unquestionably manufacturers and purveyors of questionable live stock remedial products are being placed more and more on the defensive, and suffering handicaps in the marketing of their products. The A. V. M. A., through this Committee, is apparently playing its part as far as the present plan of organization and resources will permit. It would seem that the active coöperation of organized veterinary medicine, state and national, with the various agencies combating the live stock nostrum menace, is highly important and desirable, and should be one of the important fields of endeavor of these organizations. This field should be carefully studied by the A. V. M. A. and every effort made to extend necessary coöperation and meet its full professional responsibility in matters pertaining to proprietary pharmaceuticals, either as offered to the veterinary profession or exploited to the live stock industry as a whole.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) H. D. BERGMAN, *Chairman*
R. S. AMADON
R. A. CRAIG
E. L. QUITMAN
H. J. MILKS

DR. BERGMAN: Mr. Chairman, this report is presented as a progress report by the Committee and signed by the Chairman.

PRESIDENT HALL: The report of the Committee on Proprietary Pharmaceuticals is before the house.

DR. FERGUSON: Mr. Chairman, I move that the report be adopted by the Association, and that we extend the Committee a vote of thanks for the work that they have already done.

DR. HENRY HELL: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT HALL: It has been moved that the report of the Committee be adopted and that we extend to the Committee a vote of thanks for the work that was done. Is there any discussion on this motion?

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

PRESIDENT HALL: In accordance with the vote taken earlier in the day, the next thing on the program will be a paper on

"The Value of Meat Inspection," transferred from the program for tomorrow, to be presented by Dr. J. S. Jenison, of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

Dr. Jenison read his prepared paper.
(Applause)

PRESIDENT HALL: The first thing under new business will be the report of the Executive Board by Dr. MacKellar.

Report of the Executive Board

DR. MACKELLAR: Mr. President and Members of the Association: In accordance with the By-laws of this Association, the Executive Board unanimously recommends the re-employment of Dr. H. Preston Hoskins as Secretary-Editor of this Association for the year 1932. (Applause)

PRESIDENT HALL: You have heard the recommendation of the Executive Board. What is your pleasure?

DR. FITCH: I move that the recommendation be adopted.

The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and carried.

PRESIDENT HALL: Dr. Hoskins will continue in office.

DR. MACKELLAR: I have another matter that I would like to present at this time, Mr. President.

It has been brought to our attention that a number of the members of this Association who attended the International Veterinary Congress in London last year had an unbroken record of attendance at the annual meetings of this Association, extending over a long period of years; and they are anxious that this record be unbroken. Therefore, Mr. President, I move that they be credited with honorary attendance at the Los Angeles meeting.

DR. FERGUSON: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT HALL: It has been moved and seconded that the members of this Association having a long record of unbroken attendance at the annual meetings who were in attendance at the International Veterinary Congress be credited with attendance at the Los Angeles meeting. Is there any discussion?

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

PRESIDENT HALL: Is there any further new business to come before the Association? If not, we will proceed with the installation of officers.

At this time the administration which you elected at Los Angeles comes to an end, and again the retiring President would

like to express to the Association the appreciation of its officers for the past year for the unfailing coöperation and courtesy which you have extended to them.

It was the custom of the Roman Senate to transfer power and instructions to its Council in these words: "Let the Council see to it that the republic suffer no harm." I believe that it is the sense of this Association in electing its new President, and that it will be its thought in electing future presidents, that they take as their instructions, "Let the President see to it that the veterinary profession goes forward." With that thought in mind, I would ask Dr. Sigler and Dr. Ferguson to escort Dr. Dykstra, your new President, to the Chair. (Applause)

Dr. Dykstra was escorted to the platform by Drs. Sigler and Ferguson.

PRESIDENT HALL: Dr. Dykstra, I extend to you the best wishes of the Association and congratulations, and my personal hope that your administration will be the best that this Association has had. (Applause)

President-elect Dykstra took the Chair.

PRESIDENT DYKSTRA: Since the result of the election became known, I have been looking through the dictionaries of Kansas City to find adequate words to express my feeling in regard to the election. The position to which you have elected me by your votes is unquestionably the highest honor that could come to an American veterinarian, and I feel in regard to it accordingly. The position carries responsibilities and opportunities. I know that I am going to assume the responsibilities seriously. I am going to take advantage of every possible opportunity to carry forward the good work of the immediate past President and of those who have preceded him. I hope that in that work I may have the coöperation and the assistance of the membership of this Association. Thank you. (Applause)

The next order of business is the presentation of the new vice-presidents. The First Vice-President is Dr. Arias, of Havana, Cuba. I am going to ask Dr. Frick and Dr. Hazlet to bring Dr. Arias to the rostrum.

Dr. Arias was escorted to the platform by Dr. Frick and Dr. Hazlet.

DR. ARIAS: Mr. Chairman and Members of the American Veterinary Medical Association: I can hardly express my

feelings for the honor that the Association has bestowed upon me, but I consider it as being not for a member but as a Cuban. Thank you very much. (Applause)

PRESIDENT DYKSTRA: The Second Vice-President, Dr. Glennon. Is he in the room? (Not present) The Third Vice-President, Major H. J. Juzek. (Not present) The Fourth Vice-President, Dr. I. E. Newsom. (Not present) The Fifth Vice-President, Dr. J. S. Healy. (Not present)

I am sure that one of the pleasant duties that has already come to me is to have Dr. Jacob, treasurer of this Association for so many years, again presented. I am going to ask Dr. Benner and Dr. Leinhardt to bring the Treasurer to the rostrum.

Dr. Jacob was escorted to the platform by Dr. Benner and Dr. Lienhardt. . . . (Applause)

DR. JACOB: Mr. President and Gentlemen: I wish to express to you my very great appreciation for this evidence of confidence. My only hope is that I will be able to serve you efficiently during the coming year. (Applause)

PRESIDENT DYKSTRA: It is also pertinent to announce at this time that the man who has served so efficiently as chairman of the Executive Board for the past year, Dr. R. S. MacKellar, has been re-elected to that position. (Applause)

Is there any other business that should come before the Association before we adjourn? If not, a motion for adjournment will be entertained.

DR. FERGUSON: Mr. President, I move that we adjourn.

The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and carried, and the meeting adjourned at 10:50 p. m.

ADJOURNMENT.

National Dog Week

October 4 to October 10 will be National Dog Week for 1931. This is the fourth year that this movement has been observed. The slogan, "A pedigreed dog in every home," has been adopted by the National Dog Week Committee, which body is fostering the movement. Better dogs, humane treatment for dogs, and fair and just laws for the dog are some of the objects of National Dog Week.

Anthrax made its appearance in Iowa, in August, and outbreaks were reported near Modale and California Junction, in Harrison County.

CLINICAL AND CASE REPORTS

SEVERE CUTANEOUS EMPHYSEMA IN A CHICKEN

By A. K. GOMEZ, *Los Banos, P. I.*

College of Veterinary Science, University of the Philippines

An unusual case of a severe cutaneous emphysema in a chicken has come to the attention of the writer. The ailment developed spontaneously and disappeared within forty-eight hours, after



FIG. 1. Chicken showing cutaneous emphysema.

incision of the skin was made, leading to an uneventful recovery. The chick was about six weeks old and in good, healthy condition. At feeding-time, it was found to be isolated from the rest of the flock with no desire to move or eat. When forced to move, it showed difficulty of motion. Upon examination, it was found that a collection of a large amount of air was present underneath the skin, extending all over the body. The skin was raised away

from the underlying tissues, a distance of about one inch. The chick appeared like a rubber toy distended with air, as can be seen in the accompanying illustration. A large bulla was present under the tongue, which caused difficulty in breathing and swallowing. A whizzing sound was emitted at each respiratory movement. If the condition had not been promptly relieved, the chick would have died of asphyxia.

What seemed to be of particular interest in this case, besides its severity and spontaneous development, was the fact that the emphysema was markedly aggravated during the time that the bird was kept in recumbent position for the exposure. This may be due to the struggle made by the bird while being restrained, thereby re-establishing the leakage (?) from a probable rent in the wall of one of the air-sacs into the space underneath the skin. Unfortunately, this assumption could not be verified, as the bird made a rapid recovery the following day.

On reviewing the literature on poultry diseases, we find very little mention is made regarding this affection in chickens. The real cause is still undetermined. Some poultry-raisers believe it is caused by insect bites or a sudden struggle causing a rupture in the lungs, and others think the condition is due to fracture of the ribs or wing bones. None of these varied causes could be held responsible for the case herein reported. It was only evident that there must have existed a means of communication somewhere, from the lungs to the subcutis, which was neither visible nor palpable.

THE EFFECT OF METAPHEN ON THE AGGLUTININ TITRE OF COWS SUFFERING FROM BANG'S DISEASE*

By W. A. JAMES and ROBERT GRAHAM

*Laboratory of Animal Pathology and Hygiene
University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.*

The potential germicidal properties of metaphen *in vivo* and its indications in human medicine as a tissue antiseptic have prompted clinicians to inject reacting cows with varying amounts, in an attempt to effect a cure and suppress the agglutinin titre. Some opportunities to observe such infected animals carefully have provided the practitioner with his conclusions regarding

*Received for publication, May 19, 1931.

TABLE I—The effect of metaphen injected intravenously on the agglutination titre of reacting cows

SPEC.	POSITIVE AGGLUTINATION REACTIONS		AGGLUTINATION OF BLOOD AND MILK AFTER TREATMENT*																									
			12-12-30		12-15-30		12-18-30		12-22-30		12-29-30		1-5-31		1-12-31		1-19-31		1-26-31		2-1-31		3-1-31		4-1-31			
			B	M	B	M	B	M	B	M	B	M	B	M	B	M	B	M	B	M	B	M	B	M	B	M		
19414	May '27	Sep. '27	1:200	N	1:200	N	1:200	N	1:200	1:50	1:200	1:50	1:200	1:200	N	1:200	N	1:200	1:200	1:200	1:200	1:200	1:200	1:200	1:200	N		
19415	Apr. '25	Apr. '30 (Titre 1:1000)	1:200	N	1:200	N	1:200	N	1:200	1:50	1:200	1:50	1:200	N	1:200	N	1:200	N	1:200	N	1:200	N	1:200	N	Sold			
19416	Ja. '25		1:200	1:200	1:200	1:200	Dry	1:200	Dry	1:200	Dry	1:200	Dry	1:200	Dry	1:200	Dry	1:200	Dry	1:200	Dry	1:200	Dry	1:200	1:200	1:200		

*Intravenous injection of metaphen: 19414, 10-cc doses; 19415, 20-cc doses; and 19416, 40-cc doses on 12-12-30, 12-15-30, 12-18-30 and 12-22-30.

the value of this and other remedies. Such conclusions are generally based upon breeding history, following treatment. The latter is not a reliable guide. The effect of metaphen on the agglutinin titre of three reacting animals may, therefore, be of interest, as curative properties, or effect of treatment, should influence the antibody content of the blood. Intravenous injections of metaphen in 1:500 dilution were made in three reacting cows in four repeated doses of 10, 20 and 40 cubic centimeters respectively. (See table I.) During the course of treatment the agglutinin titres of both blood and milk were tested. Five weekly agglutination tests were then followed by two monthly tests.

Summary: During this time no significant change was noticed in the agglutinin titre of animals treated with metaphen. No ill effects of the treatment were noted.

ESTRUM IN A BITCH NINE YEARS AFTER CASTRATION

By L. P. DOYLE, Lafayette, Ind.

*Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station
Department of Veterinary Science*

The subject of this case report was a collie bitch which had been spayed, as a pup, nine years previously. For nine years she acted like a typical castrated female; then she came in heat. While in heat, she acted in quite a typical manner.

The bitch was killed for postmortem examination. She was found to have a large amount of subcutaneous and abdominal fat. The right ovary and the greater portion of both uterine horns were gone. In the broad ligament on the left side, in a position corresponding to that of the ovary, there was a roundish mass about one-half inch in diameter. It was of a generally firm consistency and contained cysts which were filled with clear, serum-like fluid.

A microscopic examination of the mass showed that it was made up of a capsule and a central portion consisting of adenomatous tissue and cysts. The capsule was made mainly of connective tissue; but also had in it numerous mesenchymal-type cells, many of which were filled with brownish pigment. Numerous rather wide trabeculae passed in from the capsule and among the cysts and adenomatous areas. The connective tissue was

not typical of normal ovarian stroma. The adenomatous portion consisted of acini filled with elongated, narrow cells. Many of the nuclei of these cells also were elongated. The cysts had the appearance of aberrant graafian follicles, in which there was usually recognizable some almost typical stratum granulosum. At many points in the walls of a number of the cysts there were beginning adenomatous changes. The fluid content of the cysts had the appearance of liquor folliculi. No ova were found.

The fact that the occurrence of estrum in this bitch was postponed for nine years following castration is interesting from the scientific as well as the practical standpoint. The likelihood is that a small portion of ovary was left in position at the time of castration; and that this portion of ovary later underwent cystic and adenomatous changes. The cysts, being of the nature of aberrant graafian follicles, evidently finally produced enough female sex hormone to bring about estrum.

AN ENCYSTED CALCULUS IN THE PITUITARY BODY IN A HOLSTEIN BULL

By CHAS. L. DAVIS, *Denver, Colo.*

Veterinary Inspector, U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry

The finding of calculi in cattle on postmortem inspection is not an uncommon occurrence. The biliary calculi, or gall-stones, are the most frequently and occasionally renal and intestinal calculi are seen. The finding of a calculus in the pituitary body, however, is unusual and worthy of mention. Reference to such an incident could not be found in available veterinary text-books.

The calculus was found under unusual circumstances. The writer was asked to send the pituitary gland from a heifer, a steer, a cow and a bull to Dr. H. E. Kingman, at Fort Collins, Colorado, for the study of the sex hormone. In commenting on the animals from which the pituitary glands were saved, mention was made to Dr. Kingman that the bull showed lesions of tuberculosis in the superficial inguinal lymph-glands. In the examination of the pituitary body of the bull, Dr. Kingman found an encysted calcareous deposit situated between the anterior and posterior lobes of the gland. Although the deposit suggested tuberculosis, it did not have the usual gross characteristics of a tubercle. Upon closer examination of the deposit, Dr. Kingman and the writer found it to be a calculus. The stone was oval,

with rough edges, one-fourth of an inch in diameter and flat. It crumbled when making the examination for consistency.

The bull was an exceptionally good one and the question as to why the animal was sold for slaughter arises at once. With no gross lesions found on postmortem other than those mentioned above, it is likely that the animal was slaughtered because of some sexual impairment.

The extent of the lesions in the superficial inguinal lymph-glands was not so pronounced as to cause pressure on the external genitals. There remains, then, the presence of the calculus in the pituitary gland as a possible factor in disturbing the sexual activity of the animal.

Investigators interested in the study of the sex hormone and its relationship to sexual function may find this incident worthy of further study.

Wild Horses in Arizona to be Killed

Ten thousand wild horses on the San Carlos Indian Reservation, near Coolidge Dam, in Arizona, are to be either destroyed or shipped to rendering plants for slaughter, in an effort to eradicate dourine from the State, according to Dr. Edward L. Stam, State Veterinarian.

Convention Notes

There were three New Jersey veterinarians at Kansas City, instead of one, as reported in the September issue. Drs. C. B. Cain, of Princeton, and W. F. Osborn, of Newark, should have been included with the name of Dr. Geo. B. Vliet.

California did not do so badly to have ten veterinarians at Kansas City. They were: Drs. J. H. Bolin, L. G. Clark, G. C. Green, L. M. Hurt, J. A. Jones, John F. McKenna and Chas. H. Reid, of Los Angeles; Hal C. Simpson, of Pomona, and F. W. Wood, of Berkeley.

Seven states were represented by one member each: Delaware, Dr. C. C. Palmer; Florida, Dr. J. L. Ruble; Idaho, Dr. T. W. White; Montana, Dr. Hadleigh Marsh; New Mexico, Dr. H. E. Kemper; Rhode Island, Dr. J. M. Armstrong; West Virginia, Dr. S. E. Hershey.

ABSTRACTS



A STUDY OF BOVINE COCCIDIOSIS. Irl Donaker Wilson. Va. Agr. Exp. Sta. Tech. Bul. 42 (1931). 44 pp. & 7 pl.

This bulletin, containing the most complete review of the literature yet published, shows that bovine coccidiosis is widely spread. It occurs in both dry and moist climates and during warm and cold seasons of the year. The author's observations indicate that this protozoön is present in the intestinal tract of many apparently normal cattle, in widely separated sections of the country, but they become numerous enough to produce serious disturbance only occasionally. In some areas the disease causes serious annual losses in calves.

Eimeria zurnii (attention is directed to the correct spelling of the specific name, frequently misspelled) is the species most common, although *E. smithi* and *E. cylindrica*, Nov. Sp., are usually present. The latter species is described and the name suggested.

A review of the literature shows that what little research work has been done with this disease has been, for the most part, fragmentary, and many contradictory statements have been made. The author finds the oöcysts of the species of the genus *Eimeria* affecting cattle highly host-specific, that they are killed by exposure for ten minutes at 55° C., by prolonged freezing, direct sunlight, prolonged drying, putrefaction, 0.3 per cent mercuric chlorid, 5 per cent phenol, 4 per cent formalin, and 2 per cent liquor cresolis compositus. They may be successfully incubated in 2 per cent copper sulfate or 2 per cent potassium dichromate, and they are not injured by centrifuging. The author was unsuccessful in digesting the oöcyst wall *in vitro* or in young rats. The prepatent period is about seven days, which is followed by a period of about thirty days, when the oöcysts are eliminated in great numbers, ending in the animals becoming immune or resistant, or they may become chronic carriers if death does not occur.

The author believes that recovery from the disease may be due to immunity rather than to a limited number of asexual generations, as has been suggested for some species. The symptoms are bloody diarrhea, followed by emaciation and weakness. The appetite remains fair and there is no rise of temperature. Autopsy findings are principally enteritis, ranging from catarrhal to hemorrhagic and, in severe cases, sloughing of the intestinal epithelium.

The pathologic changes and morphology of the four species of *Eimeria* affecting cattle are illustrated by photomicrographs. A list of 115 references is appended.

I. D. W.

A SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE IMMUNIZATION OF FERRETS AGAINST DISTEMPER BY THE LAIDLAW-DUNKIN METHOD. (Translation) W. Hinz, *Vet. Rec.*, xi (June 6, 1931), 23, pp. 625-626.

Distemper vaccine for the immunization of ferrets was supplied by Laidlaw and Dunkin and administered subcutaneously to eight ferrets on October 7, 1930. Two additional, but uninjected, ferrets were kept with them as controls. Eight days later all ten ferrets received 0.5 cc each of distemper virus, forwarded to the clinic from England by air mail. At no time was there any evidence of illness, for a period of 24 days of close observation, in the eight vaccinated ferrets except for one which passed blood-stained feces during the fifteenth and sixteenth days. The two control ferrets showed typical symptoms of distemper and succumbed to the infection on the night of October 25-26—ten days after receiving the virus injection. The eight immunized ferrets continued to remain healthy although kept in the distemper ward.

Mention was made that further investigations on the immunization of dogs with the Laidlaw-Dunkin vaccine would be undertaken as soon as vaccine was available.

N. J. P.

FURTHER FIELD AND LABORATORY OBSERVATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH CANINE DISTEMPER PROPHYLAXIS. T. Dalling. *Vet. Rec.*, xi (June 6, 1931), 23, pp. 617-620.

Reference was made to a previous paper on "Canine Distemper Prophylaxis," in which the results of the use of distemper vaccine and virus (Laidlaw-Dunkin method) were discussed,

with especial emphasis laid upon an explanation of the unsatisfactory cases. Such results were overcome after considerable effort. The success of the method depended on the quality of the vaccine and the potency of the virus used.

The early issues were released prematurely, upon the insistent demand of the veterinary surgeons, before sufficient experimental work could be accomplished and the viability of the virus thoroughly tested. No difficulty with the vaccine-virus procedure was experienced in the laboratory; it was the general issue to the veterinary surgeons that caused trouble.

The experience with the use of a liquid virus proved definitely that it was not satisfactory for commercial distribution. Efforts were turned toward the production of a stable dried virus.

Two doses of vaccine given at intervals of fourteen days apparently protected for at least several months. It was proved in several instances, however, that pups which had received two doses of vaccine were not protected against live virus. This was probably due to the fact that different lots of vaccine varied in immunizing value. In those cases where two doses of vaccine protected for several months, the vaccine was either of high quality or the recipients acquired the long-term immunity by coming in contact with virus at a time when they were protected against its action by the vaccine immunity. Potency tests on vaccines gave a standard below which they must not fall, but no indication how far above the standard they might prove to be.

The original issues of vaccine were made from spleen, liver and mesenteric lymph-glands. Potency tests on such vaccine were not satisfactory, necessitating the discarding of much vaccine as unfit for use. Vaccine composed of only spleen and mesenteric lymph-glands later proved to be highly potent, as shown by a reduction of the amount necessary to protect against virus from 5 cc to 2 cc.

A method of producing a stable virus in dry form was developed after extensive experimentation. The method coincided with that recently described by Laidlaw and Dunkin. It consisted essentially of a high concentration of virus in the tissue, the use of a low pressure, drying at a temperature of -10° to -15° C., desiccation to the point of one-half per cent moisture content, and filling the virus in vials containing dry nitrogen gas. Such dried virus, kept at $\pm 5^{\circ}$ C., retained its virulence for many weeks or months and for a period of fourteen days at room temperature.

The issue of over a thousand doses of the spleen and gland vaccine with the improved dried virus produced results comparable to those obtained by Laidlaw and Dunkin in their early experimental period.

The preparation was announced of a hyperimmune serum, which would confer a passive immunity against distemper virus and an active immunity when used simultaneously with virus. This was in confirmation of Laidlaw and Dunkin's recent work. Difficulty was experienced, however, in titrating the serum by the complement-fixation method as recommended. The testing of the serum in dogs was not discontinued in favor of the *in vitro* test.

Approximately one thousand doses of the serum-virus combination were used by veterinary surgeons for active immunization against distemper. While the majority of the reports were satisfactory, a few described bad results. In about one hundred cases, "unduly severe reactions" followed the simultaneous injection and an additional use of serum was necessary. In all but ten of these cases there was an immediate response and recovery. In some instances, distemper-like symptoms developed several weeks after the completion of the immunization procedure. One such outbreak was determined to be due to *B. bronchisepticus* infection.

The use of serum as a curative was very satisfactory according to reports received, especially when it was used in the early stages of the disease. It was also found of value to ward off the infection in dogs which had been in contact with distemper.

N. J. P.

4-H Club Members May Vaccinate

Dr. W. H. Welch, State Veterinarian of Illinois, has ruled that members of 4-H clubs may vaccinate their own pigs and that certificates of such vaccination will be accepted in lieu of health certificates, issued by licensed veterinarians, in connection with exhibiting the pigs at the Illinois State Fair.

Doctor Mayo's Mother Honored

The new women's dormitory at the Michigan State College has been named Mayo A. Mayo Hall, in honor of Dr. N. S. Mayo's mother, who was a pioneer in the movement to provide suitable facilities for housing the young women at the East Lansing institution.



ARMY VETERINARY SERVICE



Regular Army

Colonel Wm. P. Hill is relieved from his present assignment and duties in the Philippine Department, and will return to the United States on the first available transport and upon arrival at San Francisco will report to the commanding officer of the Presidio for duty.

Major Geo. H. Koon is relieved from his present assignment and duty as commandant, Army Veterinary School, Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., to take effect at such time as will enable him to proceed to New York City and sail on or about November 4, 1931, *via* government transportation, for the Philippine Department.

Second Lt. George T. Price is relieved from duty at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., and will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the commanding officer, Army Medical Center, on or about August 25, 1931, for duty for the purpose of pursuing a course of instruction at the Army Veterinary School.

Orders assigning Captain James E. Noonan to the Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kans., for duty as student, have been revoked.

Second Lt. Wesley W. Bertz is relieved from duty at Fort Riley, Kans., effective on or about September 4, 1931, and will report to the commandant, the Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kans., for duty as a student in 1931-1932 troop officers' course.

Lt. Col. Robert C. Musser is relieved from his present assignment and duty at the Chicago Q. M. D., Chicago, Ill., and from additional duty at headquarters Sixth Corps Area, effective at such time as will enable him to proceed to New York City and sail on or about December 8, 1931, *via* government transportation, for the Hawaiian Department.

The promotion of the following-named officers to grades indicated is announced:

To grade of Colonel:

Lt. Colonel Robert J. Foster

To grade of Major:

Captain Louis L. Shook
Captain Daniel H. Mallan
Captain Louis G. Weisman
Captain Everett C. Conant
Captain James A. McCallam
Captain Harry J. Juzek
Captain William H. Dean
Captain Solon B. Renshaw
Captain Frank H. Woodruff
Captain Will C. Griffin
Captain Lloyd C. Ewen
Captain Charles O. Grace

Captain Edward N. Curley
Captain James R. Sperry
Captain Floyd C. Sager
Captain Henry E. Hess
Captain Vincent B. Wright
Captain Paul R. King
Captain Forest L. Holycross
Captain Daniel S. Robertson
Captain Earl F. Long
Captain Joseph F. Crosby
Captain Raymond I. Lovell
Captain Ralph B. Stewart

Captain Charles M. Cowherd

To grade of Captain:

First Lt. Herbert M. Cox

First Lt. Laurence R. Bower

Major Harold E. Egan is relieved from duty at Fort Sill, Okla., effective on or about October 5, 1931, and directed to proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the commanding general Army Medical Center for duty as Director of the Army Veterinary School.

Veterinary Reserve Corps

New Acceptances

Kerr, Algernon Hubbard... Major... c/o N. C. Dept. of Agric., Raleigh, N. C.
 Buehler, Harold John... 2nd Lt. Saint Edward, Nebr.
 Evans, Tom... 2nd Lt. 301 W. 3rd St., Pueblo, Colo.
 Jennings, Wm. Edwin... 2nd Lt. 187 Manor Ave., Cohoes, N. Y.
 Kaley, Grant Samuel... 2nd Lt. 6 Sterling St., Gouvernour, N. Y.
 Loveland, Benj. Bristol... 2nd Lt. 101 East St., Oneonta, N. Y.
 Taylor, Rex... 2nd Lt. 8821 Woodland Park Ave., Seattle, Wash.

Promotions

Pottle, Leslie Garfield... To: 1st Lt. 518 Vermont St., Quincy, Ill.

Army Officers Meet

The first meeting of Army veterinary officers, both active and reserve, was held at the Hotel Baltimore, Kansas City, Thursday morning, August 27, during the recent convention of the A. V. M. A. Lt. Col. N. S. Mayo (Res.) was elected chairman and Major H. J. Juzek, V. C., U. S. A., secretary.

Lt. Col. D. M. Campbell (Res.) read a paper on "The Advantages of a Commission in the Reserve Corps from a Practitioner's Standpoint." Major R. A. Kelsner, V. C., U. S. A., read a paper prepared by Major George H. Koon, V. C., U. S. A., entitled, "Twelve Years After—What of the Future?" in which it was shown that the procurement objective of veterinary reserve officers for the Army is as follows: 1 colonel, 20 lieutenant colonels, 127 majors, 485 captains, 550 first lieutenants and 419 second lieutenants, or a total of 1,647. At present the Organized Reserve Corps has 20 lieutenant colonels, 70 majors, 129 captains, 97 first lieutenants and 257 second lieutenants. There is a deficiency in the Veterinary Reserve Corps of 1,073 officers.

Lt. Col. Mayo (Res.) read an unusually interesting paper prepared by Gen. Sir John Moore, who was chief of the British Army Veterinary Service in France during the war, reviewing that service and indicating the problems encountered and how they were solved, to make the British Army Veterinary Service the most efficient of any army veterinary service in the World War.

The papers were discussed and particularly the problem of the deficiency of veterinary reserve officers.

There were thirty veterinary officers present and a motion was carried to request that a military section be added to the A. V. M. A.

N. S. M.

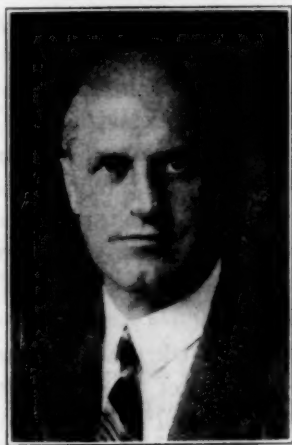
MISCELLANEOUS



Pennsylvania Has New Dean

Dr. George Alexander Dick, who has been a member of the veterinary faculty at the University of Pennsylvania for about fifteen years, has been appointed Dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Dr. H. E. Bemis about six months ago. Dr. Louis A. Klein was Acting Dean up until Dr. Dick entered upon his new duties.

Born at Cheapside, Ontario, Canada, of American parents, November 29, 1877, Dr. Dick came to Port Allegany, Pennsyl-



DR. G. A. DICK

vania, with his parents, when he was about two years old. He was educated in the public schools at that place and then took a course at the British American Business College, in Toronto. In the fall of 1900 he entered the Ontario Veterinary College and won the freshman prize in anatomy. The following year he transferred to the University of Pennsylvania. Here he again showed his proficiency in anatomy by winning the prize offered the best student in that subject.

Following his graduation in 1904, Dr. Dick entered private practice at Kane, Pennsylvania, where he remained for about twelve years. During this time he became deeply interested in the breeding of Ayrshire cattle. Later on, Dr. Dick accepted a position with the Pennsylvania State Live Stock Sanitary Board and carried on experimental work in connection with Bang's disease. Subsequently he attended Iowa State College and was graduated from that institution with the degree Bachelor of Science in Animal Husbandry. In 1916, Dr. Dick was called to the University of Pennsylvania to take the chair of Animal Industry, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Carl W. Gay, who had gone to the University of Minnesota. In addition to his teaching duties, Dr. Dick has been in charge of veterinary extension work at the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Dick has been a member of the A. V. M. A. since 1908 and has always manifested a deep interest in the affairs of the organization. He was the first representative (1920-1922) of the A. V. M. A. on the Board of Managers of the Horse Association of America. For four years (1925-1929) he served as Resident Secretary for Pennsylvania, and the Keystone State was credited with 189 new members during this period. More recently Dr. Dick served as a member of the Committee on Education. He is a member of the Pennsylvania State Veterinary Medical Association and served as recording secretary from 1925 to 1929. He is a member also of the Keystone Veterinary Medical Association, the Pennsylvania Live Stock Breeders' Association and the Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

It will be seen that Dr. Dick takes up the deanship at Pennsylvania with a background of training and experience that is rarely found in one individual. His wide acquaintance among breeders will be a valuable asset to the School, and his popularity with the veterinarians of Pennsylvania and surrounding states will be equally valuable to Dean Dick in carrying out the program for the future development of the institution of which he is now the directing head.

The Women's Auxilliary

The Women's Auxilliary to the American Veterinary Medical Association met on Wednesday morning, August 25, 1931, at the Muehlebach Hotel, Kansas City, Mo., with the President, Mrs. Jas. D. Grossman, of Columbus, Ohio, presiding.

Very interesting reports were given by the Secretary, Mrs. S. E. Hershey, of Charleston, W. Va.; the Treasurer, Mrs. H. Preston Hoskins, of Detroit, Mich., and the Loan Fund Secretary, Mrs. R. P. Marsteller, of College Station, Texas. The latter, having served for nearly ten years, asked to be relieved of her office, and Mrs. G. G. Graham, of Kansas City, Mo., was appointed Loan Fund Secretary.

Loans amounting to more than five thousand dollars have already been made to senior veterinary students, and the communications received from these fine young men are ample proof that the work of the Auxiliary is very worth while. If the wife of every veterinarian who is a member of the A. V. M. A. would become a member of the Auxiliary, then we would be able to help more young men who are so needful of our aid.

More than three hundred ladies were present at the meeting and there were thirty new members admitted to the organization. The officers for 1931-1932 are as follows:

President: Mrs. James D. Grossman, Columbus, Ohio.

First Vice-President: Mrs. H. C. H. Kernkamp, Saint Paul, Minn.

Second Vice-President: Mrs. H. E. Bemis, Upper Darby, Pa.

Third Vice-President: Mrs. R. A. Kelser, Washington, D. C.

Fourth Vice-President: Mrs. R. P. Marsteller, College Station, Tex.

Secretary: Mrs. S. E. Hershey, Charleston, W. Va.

Treasurer: Mrs. H. Preston Hoskins, Detroit, Mich.

Loan Fund Secretary: Mrs. G. G. Graham, Kansas City, Mo.

L. C. G.

Commercial Exhibits at the Kansas City Meeting

The exhibits shown at the 1931 meeting represented the finest collections of instruments, biologics and supplies ever on display at an A. V. M. A. convention. All space available in the large Francis I room at the Hotel Baltimore was required for the display. The exhibits were far enough away from the various meeting-rooms so as not to interfere when any of the sessions were under way. The exhibits were attractively arranged and were of real educational value.

The exhibitors expressed their faith in the veterinary profession by paying substantial rentals for their spaces. The proceeds from these rentals went into the fund for entertainment. As a consequence, the success of the social side of the Kansas City

convention was, in large measure, due to the willing and liberal support given by these commercial firms. Many of the exhibitors gave away attractive and useful souvenirs.

There were many articles on display which had not been exhibited at any previous meeting of this Association. The newest things in instruments, recent pharmaceutical and biological development were of particular interest. There follows a list of the exhibitors, with brief descriptions of their exhibits:

ABBOTT LABORATORIES, North Chicago, Ill.

This exhibit featured nembatal, a new anesthetic which is proving so practical and popular. Many other new and standard pharmaceuticals made this an instructive and attractive exhibit.

ALLIED LABORATORIES, INC., Chicago, Ill.

(Operating the Pitman-Moore, Royal Serum, United Serum, Sioux Falls Serum and Sioux City Serum companies.) This exhibit illustrated what one of the large commercial firms is doing to familiarize the public with the advantages of veterinary service. The well-known products of these various companies were attractively displayed.

AMERICAN VETERINARY LABORATORIES, Kansas City, Mo.

Exhibited a complete line of new and standard veterinary supplies and equipment, featuring Standard serum and Amvetla pharmaceuticals.

AMTORG TRADING CORPORATION, New York, N. Y.

Illustrated the correct methods of using santonin.

ASHE LOCKHART, INC., Kansas City, Mo.

A complete line of veterinary biologics. This firm extended a cordial invitation for all to visit their laboratories at 800 Woodswether Road.

CORN STATES SERUM COMPANY, Omaha, Neb.

An attractive display of Corn States serum and virus, well-known pharmaceuticals and biologics and a complete line of instruments and supplies. Well-planned veterinary publicity is a feature of this firm's policy.

DENVER CHEMICAL COMPANY, New York, N. Y.

Illustrated antiphlogistine and its various uses in veterinary practice.

FORT DODGE SERUM COMPANY, Fort Dodge, Iowa

Displayed in an artistic manner the complete line of serum and virus, biologics and pharmaceuticals it produces. A feature of this exhibit was the life-like and clever cow that went through all the motions of its living prototype. Many of the products on display were exhibited for the first time at this meeting.

HAYER-GLOVER LABORATORIES, Kansas City, Mo.

Presented an attractive and instructive display of its complete line of pharmaceuticals, biologicals, instruments, equipment and supplies, and extended a cordial invitation to visit its laboratories at 1817 Holmes Street, where interesting manufacture of tablets and other pharmaceuticals might be observed.

JENSEN-SALSBERY LABORATORIES, Kansas City, Mo.

Exhibited a complete line of biologicals, pharmaceuticals, instruments and supplies, and extended a hearty invitation to visit their city laboratory and biological farm, where its production staff had made arrangements to exhibit modern facilities for producing biological and pharmaceutical products.

KOEN LABORATORIES, Bloomington, Ill.

Featured the latest and best professional books and journals. A real educational exhibit, as well as a display of professional supplies and equipment of all kinds.

LEDERLE LABORATORIES, INC., New York, N. Y.

Featured Dunkin-Laidlaw products for canine distemper and standard biologicals with suggestions as to correct methods of use.

NORDEN LABORATORIES, Lincoln, Neb.

An attractive display of biologicals, pharmaceuticals and supplies. New products and methods of using them were instructively displayed.

NORTH AMERICAN VETERINARIAN, Evanston, Ill.

Was present to visit with its friends and to compile information of value to the profession.

RALSTON PURINA COMPANY, Saint Louis, Mo.

Presented well-known feeds for all classes of animals, and in addition displayed a new line of farm sanitation products.

SHIKLES BROTHERS, Dearborn, Mo.

Displayed the unique line of veterinary instruments manufactured by practitioners.

VETERINARY MEDICINE, Chicago, Ill.

Was present to visit with its readers and to gather information of value to the profession.

VITAMINERAL PRODUCTS COMPANY, Peoria, Ill.

Offered an instructive display of supplemental feeds and other products.

A. L.

The Pathological Exhibit: How They Look Under the Hide

Veterinarians in attendance at the Kansas City meeting were afforded an unusual opportunity to view the gross pathology of nearly all the diseases common to cattle, swine, sheep and goats, in the display of fresh specimens of organs and tissues which were supplied from the slaughtering establishments operating under Federal meat inspection by the Bureau of Animal Industry force at Kansas City.

The display was one of the features of the clinic held in the pavilion of the American Royal buildings of the Kansas City Stockyards Company, and consisted of practically every tissue and organ of the animal body, showing the appearance and effect produced in the various stages of diseases and morbid conditions more or less common to domestic animals, as follows:

Tuberculosis: Superficial and deep lymph-nodes, visceral lymph-nodes, lungs, heart, pleura, liver, spleen, bones (vertebrae), ovaries, kidneys, epididymis, skin (cattle and swine).

Hog cholera: Skin, superficial and deep lymph-nodes, lungs, spleen, intestines, kidneys, bladder, bones.

Actinomycosis: Superior maxilla (cow), tongue (cow), tongue (calf, 3 mos. old).

Carcinoma: Eye and adjacent tissue, temporal and retro-pharyngeal lymph-glands, lungs, kidneys (cow.)

Pneumonias: Broncho-pneumonia, lobar pneumonia, interstitial pneumonia (cattle, sheep and swine).

Anaplasmosis: Heart, spleen, liver, bladder (cow).

Leukemia: Body glands, heart, kidneys, cervix (cow).

Pseudo-leukemia: Lungs, liver, spleen (calf).

Ictero-hematuria: Lungs, liver, spleen, kidneys, bladder (sheep).

Nephritis: Swine, cattle and sheep.

Enteritis: Hog.

Pericarditis: Acute (hog) and traumatic (cattle).

Liver lesions: Acute hepatitis (hog), cirrhosis (sheep and hog), parasites (hog), yellow parenchymatous degeneration (cattle), abscess (cow), echinococcus cysts (hog), distomatosis (cattle and sheep), telangiectasis (cow), tenuicollis cysts (sheep).

Kidney lesions: Renal calculi (cattle and swine), cysts, bilateral (hog), *Stephanurus dentatus* in kidney and surrounding fat (hog), pyelitis (hog).

Beef measles worm: *Cysticercus bovis* in heart, diaphragm and cheek muscles.

Sheep measles worm: *Cysticercus ovis* in heart and skeletal muscles.

Sarcosporidiosis: Heart (steer).

Icterus: Liver, heart and section of abdominal wall (hog).

Mange: *Demodex folliculorum*, skin (hog).

Urticaria: Hog.

Melanosis: Skin tumor (hog); lungs and periosteum of inferior maxilla (6-year-old steer).

Calcification: Pancreas (cow), sternum (cow) and subdermal (cow).

Abscess: Lumbar vertebrae and sacrum (hog), ham (hog), lumbar vertebrae (cow), lungs, multiple (sheep).

Osteomyelitis: Sternum and ribs (hog), dorsal spine, vertebrae and ribs (hog), sacrum (hog).

Mammitis: Cow.

Hyaline degeneration: Masseter muscles (cow).

Myositis: Interstitial, progressive (2-year-old steer).

Extra-uterine fetation with mummification: Cow.

Hyperplasia: Bone-marrow (hog).

Pulmonary edema: Hog.

Foreign body: Hog head, with puncture wound through left ear into mouth, with piece of wood, one inch in diameter by seven inches long, embedded in the tissues and encapsulated.

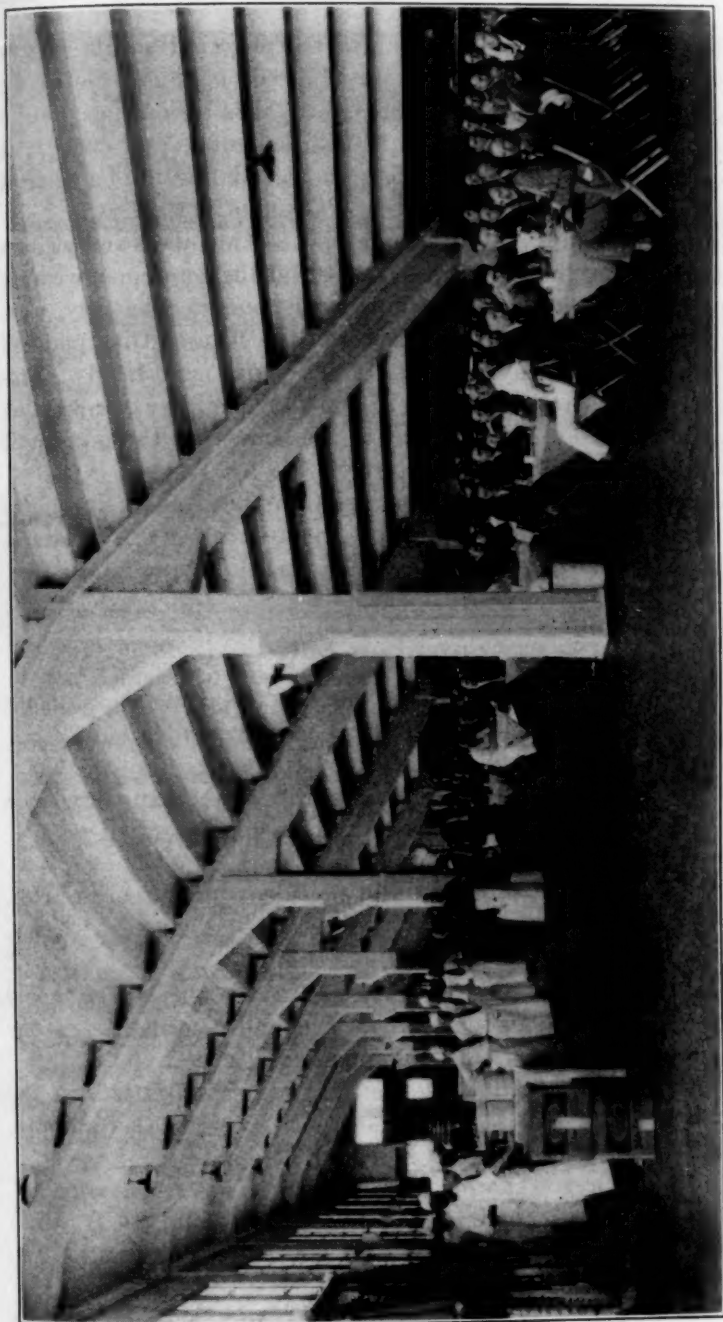
In addition to the fresh pathological specimens there was a collection of 32 different species of internal and external parasites common to cattle, sheep and hogs.

U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry veterinarians in charge of the exhibit stressed the point that their exhibit did not represent the achievement of federal meat inspection, but rather the conclusive evidence of the necessity of an efficient system of inspection of animals commercially slaughtered for human-food purposes.

J. S. J.

The Clinic Lunch

The 68th annual meeting of the A. V. M. A. was abounding in outstanding features, one of which was the delightful buffet luncheon served by Wilson and Company to those in attendance at the all-day clinic held in the spacious American Royal Pavilion, on Friday, August 28.



The Clinic Lunch at Kansas City. Courtesy of Wilson and Company

The luncheon consisted of sandwiches prepared from a variety of "Certified Brand" luncheon meats, "red hots" and cheese, for which Wilson and Company are famous, hard boiled eggs, potato chips, young onions, radishes, wafers, lemonade and coffee. It was elegantly served from a long table placed in front of a colorful and beautiful display of Wilson and Company products.

It may be of interest to the more than 800 members and visitors who partook of the luncheon to know that the gentlemen wearing the white caps and aprons, who served them so efficiently, were Mr. H. S. Bicket, general manager of the Kansas City plant of Wilson and Company, and ten of his department heads. This demonstration is typical of the Wilson and Company organization in all of its many contributions to the success of those engaged in or serving the live stock industry.

We are sure the name "Wilson and Company" and its products will long be remembered by those in attendance at the largest and most successful of the many meetings held by the Association.

F. A. I.

Convention Notes

South Carolina sent two live wires to the convention, in the persons of Drs. Frank E. Kitchen, of Greenville, and W. A. Barnette, of Greenwood.

Three Atlanta veterinarians performed yeoman service in landing the 1932 convention for the Georgia capital: Drs. J. L. Hopping, L. A. Mosher and J. C. Wright.

Ten of the seventeen living past presidents of the A. V. M. A. were at Kansas City: Cary, Cotton, Ferguson, Glover, Kinsley, Merillat, Mohler, Munce, Sigler and Stange.

The name of Dr. Glen L. Dunlap, of Amherst, Mass., should have been included among the New England veterinarians at the convention, in the note in the September JOURNAL.

Pennsylvania contributed just an even half-dozen to the attendance list: Drs. M. F. Barnes, G. A. Dick, A. C. Galbraith, T. E. Munce, F. N. Sherrick and Ray Reynolds.

Far-away Oregon showed up five times on the registration list, in connection with the names of Drs. F. M. Bolin, O. H. Muth and B. T. Simms, of Corvallis; and Jas. B. Harrison and W. H. Lytle, of Portland.

Dr. J. P. Foster, of Minneapolis, Minn., chairman of the Committee on History, was observed interviewing a number of old-timers in his quest for knowledge concerning early history of some of our veterinary colleges.

NECROLOGY



JOHN S. BUCKLEY

Dr. John S. Buckley, chief of the Pathological Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, died September 20, 1931, at his home in College Park, Md., after an acute illness of only two days. Angina pectoris was the cause of his death.

Born at Mount Washington, Md., in 1871, he was educated in the public schools and at the Maryland Agricultural College. He then entered the American Veterinary College and received the degree D. V. S. in 1896. After engaging in general practice for two years, he entered the service of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry as assistant inspector and was assigned to meat inspection at Kansas City. In 1900 he was assigned to the Pathological Division, at Washington, D. C., where he rose to the position of chief of the Division in 1919. Under his direction the Division, which consists of 28 highly trained technical workers, has made a number of important contributions to our knowledge of animal diseases and methods for their control.

Dr. Buckley joined the A. V. M. A. in 1898. He was a frequent contributor to scientific journals and was the author of numerous publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Interment was at Greenmount Cemetery. Active pallbearers were Drs. W. E. Cotton, H. W. Schoening, L. T. Giltner, W. S. Gochenour, Wm. Mohler and W. B. Shook. Honorary pallbearers were Drs. John R. Mohler, U. G. Houck, A. W. Miller, Marion Dorset, Maurice C. Hall, John P. Turner and A. J. Pister and Mr. E. W. Sheets. Dr. Buckley is survived by his widow and two brothers, Samuel S. and George S. Buckley.

FRED O. BRAY

Dr. Fred O. Bray, of Arcadia, Indiana, died at his home, September 2, 1931, after a brief illness. Arteriosclerosis and cardiac complications were given as the cause of his death.

Born near Walnut Grove, Indiana, November 11, 1887, Dr. Bray attended local schools and then entered the Indiana Veterinary College. Following his graduation in 1910, he entered general practice at Elwood, where he remained two years. He then moved to Arcadia, where he remained until his death.

Dr. Bray joined the A. V. M. A. in 1916. His fraternal affiliations included the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias. He is survived by his widow, two sons, one brother and three sisters.

EDWARD A. MANUEL

Dr. Edward A. Manuel, of Des Plaines, Illinois, died at St. Mary's Hospital, Des Plaines, September 10, 1931, following a serious operation. Although a graduate of the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons, class of 1895, Dr. Manuel had not been identified with the veterinary profession for a number of years. He was president of the United Motor Coach Company, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Elks Lodge of Des Plaines and an active Mason.

Dr. Manuel joined the A. V. M. A. in 1909 and resigned in 1926.

CHARLES A. KEENE

Dr. Charles A. Keene, of Fitchburg, Mass., died at his home, September 14, 1931, after an illness of several months.

Born in Whitman, Mass., December 4, 1847, Dr. Keene spent one year at Brown University and part of a year at Harvard University before entering the Ontario Veterinary College. He was graduated from the latter institution in 1890 and located in Fitchburg, where he established a private practice.

Dr. Keene joined the A. V. M. A. in 1916. He was a member of the Massachusetts Veterinary Association and the New England Veterinary Medical Association. He is survived by his widow and two daughters.

EDWARD T. PLAYNE

Dr. Edward T. Playne, of Nappanee, Ind., died at his home, September 13, 1931. Although he had been a sufferer from Bright's disease for about six months, he had been critically ill for only about one week.

Born in Belleville, Ontario, January 21, 1874, Dr. Playne came to the United States as a boy. He studied veterinary medicine

at the Chicago Veterinary College and was graduated in 1907. He practiced at Berrien Springs, Mich., for a few years and then moved to Nappanee. He is survived by his widow, a half-brother and two sisters.

LANSING CLAYTON TIFFANY

Dr. Lansing C. Tiffany, of Springfield, Ill., died at his home, September 21, 1931, following a brief but serious illness. He was 82 years of age. Following his graduation from the Ontario Veterinary College, in 1884, Dr. Tiffany practiced at Jacksonville, Ill., for many years. He was prominent in local and state political circles, and served as a state veterinarian under Governor Deneen. He is survived by his widow, one daughter, one sister and a half-brother.

H. A. WISE

The death of Dr. H. A. Wise, of Falls City, Nebr., on May 23, 1931, has been reported. He was a graduate of the Kansas City Veterinary College, class of 1915.

Our sympathy goes out to Dr. E. B. Ward, of Jefferson City, Mo., and to Dr. H. C. Ward, of Fulton, Mo., in the death of their father, Mr. A. F. Ward, of Perry, Mo., on July 6, 1931, at the age of 82. Mr. Ward is credited with having built the first telephone line constructed in eastern Missouri.

Our sympathy is extended also to Dr. J. F. McCabe, of Williamsburg, Iowa; Dr. J. C. McCabe, of Iowa City, Iowa, and Dr. T. J. McCabe, of Victor, Iowa, in the death of their father, Mr. James McCabe, at his home in Williamsburg, Iowa, September 1, 1931.

PERSONALS

MARRIAGE

Dr. Jay Griffith Townsend (Cor. '19), of Los Angeles, Calif., to Miss Lucile Amelia Hinze, of Glendale, Calif., September 5, 1931.

Dr. E. H. Beretta (Iowa '29), of Solon, Iowa, to Miss Venita Lewis, of Cresco, Iowa, September 17, 1931, at Moline, Ill.

BIRTHS

To Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Durr, of Jackson, Miss., a son, John Leighton August 20, 1931.

To Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Hagenbuch, Jr., of Plainsboro, N. J., a son, John Bertram III, September 19, 1931.

PERSONALS

Dr. Emlen Wood (U. P. '16) has removed from Phoenixville, Pa., to Wayne, Pa.

Dr. Paul S. Moe (Colo. '26) has removed from Vallejo, Calif., to Fort Collins, Colo.

Dr. W. J. Price (K. S. C. '31) has located at Woodward, Okla., for general practice.

Dr. Leon G. Cloud (Ind. '15), formerly of Fort Worth, Texas, is now located at Laredo, Texas.

Dr. M. Jacob (U. P. '99) of Knoxville, Tenn., is president of the East Tennessee Division Fair.

Dr. James B. Jones (Wash. '26), formerly of West Hollywood, Calif., gives a new address: 819 Alden Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif.

Dr. Wm. A. Aitken (Iowa '17), formerly of the veterinary staff of Iowa State College, has purchased the practice of Dr. P. L. Ellis, at Merrill, Iowa.

Dr. T. W. White (San Fran. '12), of Malad, Idaho, has been appointed Director of the Idaho Bureau of Animal Industry, and is now located in Boise.

Dr. George W. Huggler (U. P. '30) has removed from Paoli, Pa., to Saint Davids, Pa., where he is engaged in general practice. Address: 411 E. Lancaster Ave.

Dr. P. L. Ellis (Iowa '13), of Merrill, Iowa, is taking postgraduate work in parasitology, pathology and bacteriology at Ohio State University this fall and winter.

Dr. C. D. Lowe (O. S. U. '10), of Washington, D. C., was judge of beef cattle at the East Tennessee Division Fair, which opened at Knoxville on September 28.

Dr. V. J. Robinson (Chi. '09), of Minneapolis, Minn., recently announced the removal of his Blue Cross Small Animal Hospital from 142 E. Lake St., to 5324 Lyndale Ave. S.

Dr. A. R. B. Richmond (Ont. '11), of the Department of Public Health, Toronto, Ont., was president of the International Association of Dairy and Milk Inspectors, for the past year.

Dr. Russell McNellis (Iowa '28), division veterinarian of the Banes Division, United Fruit Co., Banes, Oriente, Cuba, was recently appointed superintendent of live stock of that division.

Dr. R. S. Robinson (McK. '14), of Madison, S. Dak., has been appointed director of the Division of Animal Industry, South Dakota State Department of Agriculture, with headquarters at Pierre.

Dr. Claude H. Reading (Mich. '27) has accepted a position as veterinary bacteriologist with the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Markets. His address is Room 7, Agricultural Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Dr. Hy Wild (McK. '09), of Hartland, Wis., during the past two years, has spent about eighteen months in hospitals. He had his left leg amputated above the knee and while on crutches, recovering from this operation, fell and sustained a fracture of the proximal end of the femur of his right leg. Dr. Wild is now in Saint Louis, Mo.